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FREDERICK MORGAN CRUNDEN

THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

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THE death of Frederick M. Crunden closes a pathetic postscript to a vigorous and effective life. Mr. Crunden rose to a proud position in the library world because of his alert mind, administrative power, wide outlook, and far foresight, and at the time of his death he was the senior living ex-president of the A. L. A. Melvil Dewey, now the senior living ex-president, has sent fitting tribute to his predecessor, which we print elsewhere. Mr. Crunden developed for St. Louis a creditable public library system before either New York or Brooklyn had reached equal development, and he made his library one of the radiating centres of library progress and influence. He was at the height of his own power and influence, and had just been recognized as a power in the state by his appointment as a commissioner to revise methods of taxation in Missouri, when as the result of nervous overstrain on the eve of his departure for a rest in Europe, the blow suddenly came, which sundered him from his work though never from the esteem and affection of the library profession. More than once he nearly recovered, and he had the satisfaction of again being himself when the plans for the new St. Louis Public Library building were finally approved. Pathetically, from time to time, it was evident that recovery was not complete, and the sense that he could never regain full powers mitigates his death. His colleagues had a special affection for his generous and affectionate personality, and they will long mourn his loss.

THE printing of catalog cards has now reached a development within this country that justifies and indeed requires coöperation and coördination throughout American libraries, and also consideration from the library and bibliographical authorities of other countries. The symposium which we print in this issue, and particularly the statement by Mr. Hastings, chief of the cataloging and card department of the Library of Congress, shows fully the present extent of this work in America. At the council meeting of the American Library Association at Pasadena

a committee was appointed to promote national and international coöperation and coördination in respect to printed catalog cards; and this symposium is intended to furnish the basis of fact and suggestion for their action. An important effect of this symposium and of such action as the committee may take should be to open the eyes of our brethren in other countries to the immense importance of printed catalog cards as a labor-saving device throughout the international as well as the national field. The Brussels Institute has made a record in pioneer work in this direction, but it is understood that the authorities of other countries are more or less ready to come into line and do their part toward furthering an international system. The most important factors in this international development are, of course, the British Museum for England, and the Royal Library for Germany, which, it is to be hoped, may ultimately accept, nationally and internationally, the responsibility which has been accepted so generously and absolutely by the Library of Congress for America, and whose example should be followed by the Bibliothèque Nationale and other national libraries.

THE samples of cards printed on other pages give examples from the six American libraries now separately printing, and omit only the A. L. A. cards covering sets of periodicals, and other series and supplementing the regular library book cards, as to which a statement will appear in the next number of the LIBRARY JOURNAL. Happily the size of the card, which is not only the American but the international standard, has been adopted by all except the Boston Public Library, and its longer card is so limited and perforated that it can be cut to the size of the standard card in case the Boston Public Library adopts the standard size for its own catalog. In selection of type and in general arrangement the Library of Congress offers the best model, and the Pittsburgh use of smaller type is, confessedly, an unsatisfactory compromise between card and book use, a compromise less necessary now that the monotype ribbon

can be used to set different sizes of type. It is to be regretted that The John Crerar and Pittsburgh Carnegie Library cards show no name nor initials to identify the card with the issuing library and the book with the library containing it. The several examples given illustrate to some extent different kinds of cards, that of the New York Public Library being a subject entry for use in the central circulating branch where the D.C. is used, and not for the reference library. These several samples will show how close to practical unanimity coöperation has reached.

THE new scheme of Harvard University interlocks completely with that of the Library of Congress and absolutely avoids duplication. The John Crerar Library confines itself also to books not covered by Library of Congress cards. All three undertake to supply cards to other libraries, and together they present a complete example, so far as they can, of a coöordinated system. With these should be mentioned libraries, such as those of the Universities of Chicago and Wisconsin, the Washington Public Library, etc., whose cards are printed by the Library of Congress for works not included in the national library collection. These cards are of Library of Congress type, separately numbered with the distinctive letter "A," and furnished by the Library of Congress with its other cards—so that separate samples of these are not given. The Boston Public Library, the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh, and now the New York Public Library are on the other hand printing individually, without reference to the Library of Congress cards, and thus duplicating work. The two reasons given for this are the special needs of the individual library, and the assumed fact that the cost of selective Library of Congress cards, including the cost of selection, comes to as much as individual printing. We think there is good reason to believe that ultimately the best interest of all these libraries will be served by more thorough coöperation, so that each will contribute, unduplicated, to the general stock of cards and be able to draw economically on the supplies from other libraries. But this is for the A. L. A. committee, which includes representatives from nearly all these libraries, to work out.

WHEN the national coöperative system is thus perfected, and indeed before, there comes the problem of international coöperation. The Royal Library of Berlin has already made a good beginning in this direction. The British Museum is at least prepared to consider the question. We hope in a later issue to give a second symposium of foreign opinions on this subject, which may usefully be a first step toward a wider and more carefully defined international coöperation. The ideal is that the titles for each language as to new books, and to some extent as to old, should be furnished by the recognized central authority for that language. The question of time involved in that of distance is here to be considered; but if the new books in each country are promptly carded, and a prompt scheme of ordering and delivering provided, it ought to be possible to save time as well as money through this international system.

THE final question is how far the Library of Congress and like cards can be utilized to give better service and effect a money-saving in the smaller libraries. Already over 1300 libraries make more or less use of the Library of Congress cards, and doubtless an increasing number of libraries will utilize these cards for an increasing number of books. It is not always practicable to save the services of any one person in a small library by any one economy, and to many of the smaller libraries the purchase of Library of Congress cards seems an added expenditure rather than a bettered economy. Nevertheless, the card represents better cataloging, better administrative service, better usefulness for the library than the smaller libraries can otherwise afford. In the middle class of libraries, including most of the larger libraries, there should be an actual money-saving in the increasing use of Library of Congress cards. It should be one of the first duties of every librarian, in a small as well as in a large library, to consider carefully the largest possible use of Library of Congress and other printed cards, and thus lend a hand in obtaining the widest coördination and coöperation. We trust that the facts presented in this symposium will open the eyes of many librarians to what is possible to them under present conditions, and thus be of equal value to small and to large libraries.

SYMPOSIUM ON PRINTED CATALOG CARDS

CONTRIBUTED BY VARIOUS LIBRARIES

THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

The stock of cards

The Library of Congress began to print catalog cards in 1898 for books received by copyright. In 1901 it began to print cards for its other accessions and for books recataloged in the general process of recataloging the collection. Since the latter date from 30,000 to 55,000 cards have been printed per year for books cataloged or recataloged in the Library of Congress. The stock at present contains close to 500,000 different cards. From the beginning the eventual distribution of extra copies of the cards to other libraries was kept in view and a stock of each was stored. Since 1901 the "regular number" of copies of each card printed has been 100, but "extra hundreds" varying usually from 100 to 400, according to the anticipated demand, are printed from the original linotype slugs. About 15 copies of each card, on the average, are at once withdrawn for use in the three main dictionary catalogs and the card shelf-lists of the Library of Congress. An average of about five copies are used for the catalogs of the card section. Forty-four copies are next withdrawn and shipped to the depositories. This leaves only about 35 cards in stock when no "extra hundreds" have been ordered, but owing to the large percentage of cards for which extra hundreds are printed, the average stock per card is estimated at about 60, making the total number of cards in stock about 30,000,000.

Class of books for which cards have been printed

As a rule, cards are printed quite promptly for all current accessions of monographic works, and they are being printed regularly for all monographic works recataloged. They are not printed, as a rule, for pamphlets of minor importance, and they are printed for serials and works appearing in parts only when a first volume is received, the set is completed, or for some other reason it is found convenient or desirable to catalog the serial or set. Approximately two-thirds of

the collection of books at the Library of Congress has now been recataloged. "Plant and animal industry," "Fine arts," "Philology and literature," are now in process of recataloging. "Religion," "Law," and "Military and naval science" have not been taken up. All the other classes are recataloged and are within the scope of the stock of printed cards.

Thickness and quality of the card stock and size of cards

The stock used for the cards printed during the years 1898-1904 varied considerably in color and was not always satisfactory in quality. The stock used since 1905 has been uniformly of high grade. It has been for some years regularly tested in the government laboratories and is believed to be the best obtainable for the purpose. It is not so highly sized as the card stock customarily used in American libraries and in consequence will not stand erasures so well, but it takes printer's ink better and it is believed that the latter advantage more than compensates for the disadvantage mentioned. During the years 1898-1906 the card stock used corresponded to the "R" thickness in use in American libraries, the number of cards to the inch being about 85. Since that date, the thickness of the stock used has been about half-way between thickness "R" and thickness "L," the number of cards to the inch averaging about 100. The thickness now used is believed to be a "happy medium" between the thickness "L" and thickness "R," both of which have been extensively used in American libraries. The cards are of the standard size, $7\frac{1}{2} \times 12\frac{1}{2}$ cm. They are very exact as to height, slightly less exact as to width.

Method of storing the cards

The cards are stored in steel trays in stacks compactly constructed of angle steel. The number of the first card in each tray is very plainly marked on the outside of the tray. The regular stock of 25 different cards is, as a rule, stored in each tray; the extra stock is kept in a parallel ar-

rangement in an adjacent portion of the stack or in the upper rows of trays where it would not be advantageous to store the regular stock. The steel trays and stacks are economical of space, but in other respects have proved to be inferior to those made of wood. As soon as the enamel wears off the trays and slides the trays run hard. The slides also get bent, causing the trays to stick.

Proofsheets of catalog entries

Just before the cards are printed, about 100 "proofsheets" are struck off. These are cut into strips, each containing five titles. The bulk of these are of cheap white paper, the remainder are of durable manila paper. These proofsheets are freely distributed to members of the Library of Congress staff and are supplied to outside libraries at an annual subscription price of \$30, with the provision that a reduction of 10 per cent. in the price charged for cards ordered by card number will be made to libraries subscribing to the proofsheets. About 20 libraries are now subscribing to the full set and about twice as many to partial sets, covering titles in law, medicine, etc.

Methods of ordering the cards

Although orders are accepted in any form which will satisfactorily identify the cards desired, the preferred form of order is by card numbers arranged in increasing order of the numbers, as the cards can be selected directly from the order by a much lower grade of assistants than is required for other classes of orders. Hence, considerable effort is made to render it practicable for librarians to order by card number. In addition to the proofsheets and depository sets elsewhere mentioned, the card numbers are made available (1) by travelling catalogs containing the cards for a given class of books, *e.g.*, American history; (2) by arranging to have the card numbers printed in current booklists, *e.g.*, the "Catalogue of copyright entries," the "A. L. A. booklist," the "Cumulative book index," the "Catalog of United States public documents." But in spite of such efforts, it is probable that nearly one-half of the cards sent out are still ordered by author and title. The bulk of the author-and-title orders are in the form of slips, one title to the slip, although some of the larger

libraries order mainly by means of duplicates of their order lists of books. Most of the orders by card number are in the form of sheets or slips filled with numbers. Standing orders are on file for the cards currently issued for about 1000 different series of publications. About 200 standing orders by subject are being filled currently, covering a great variety of topics.

Selling price and cost of the cards

The price of the cards varies from 7/10 cent to 5 cents, according to method and circumstance of ordering, the aim being to proportion the charges as exactly as practicable to the actual cost of filling the various classes of orders. The charge for each copy of a card after the first is always 7/10 cent, the variation in the charge being made always in the price of the first copy. The charge for the "first copy" of cards ordered by card numbers correctly arranged is 2 cents. The charge for the "first copy" when the order is by author and title and all the necessary facts are given is \$.028. Slight extra charges are made for non-arrangement, omission of essential facts, etc. The average price of the cards sent out is about 1 cent per card. Although the scale of charges seems somewhat elaborate, it is equitable and practical. The scale of charges adopted in 1901 was retained until December, 1910. The average price was then increased about 15 per cent.

The cost of the cards, considered as extra stock printed after those required for the catalogs of the Library of Congress have been printed, is approximately 15 cents per 100. The cost of the cards printed from new type to supply the stock of a card which has run out is approximately 30 cents per 100. The average cost of the cards supplied in response to orders is approximately 22 cents per 100. The excess of the selling price over the cost of the cards is sufficient to cover the cost of storage and distribution.

Number of subscribers and amount realized from sale of cards

The practice of selling cards to other libraries and to individuals was begun in 1901. The growth of the work since that date has been remarkably uniform, the average increase per year varying little from 15 per

cent., except during the fiscal year 1904-5. During that year the increase was over 100 per cent., owing to the publication of the A. L. A. catalog and a special edition of cards for the books therein listed. During the fiscal year which closed June 30, 1911, over 1300 libraries purchased cards, about nine-tenths of these being regular subscribers. During the same period cards were ordered by about 250 individuals and firms, about four-fifths of these being regular subscribers. The returns from the sale of cards during the fiscal year 1910-11 were approximately \$35,000. Nearly all the large libraries of the United States are regular subscribers to the cards. The subscribers outside the United States and its possessions are divided as follows: Australia, 3; Belgium, 1; Canada, 17; China, 3; Denmark, 1; England, 2; France, 1; Germany, 5; Japan, 1; Russia, 2; Scotland, 1; Wales, 2.

The depositories

The practice of assigning sets of the cards to certain of the larger libraries of the United States was inaugurated in 1901. The number of these depositories has been gradually increased to 43. With these are to be included eight other libraries which have systematically cut their sets of manila proofsheets to card size and have received copies of the cards printed before the proofsheets began to be issued in 1901. Forty-seven of the depositories are located in the United States, one in Canada, one in Australia, one in Japan, and one in Belgium. Partial depository sets of cards to the number of about 40 have been assigned to libraries of departments, bureaus, and offices of the United States government, covering the subjects to which the library receiving the set is mainly devoted. The objects for which the depository sets are assigned are as follows:

1. To enable investigators to ascertain whether a given work is in the Library of Congress.

2. To promote bibliographical work.

3. To enable the depository library and other libraries in its vicinity to order cards by number.

The deposits of cards are made on the following conditions:

1. They shall be accommodated in suitable cases.

2. They shall be alphabetically arranged.
3. They shall be made accessible to the public.

Although the Library of Congress depository sets are regarded as "deposits" merely, no objection is made to incorporating the printed cards of other libraries with them, because the view is taken that a library which appreciates a printed card bibliography so much that it will incur the expense of maintaining a union catalog of printed cards is quite certain to utilize the set to the best possible advantage.

Cards printed for other libraries

Since 1902 the Library of Congress has been printing cards regularly for libraries of other departments of the United States government covering books not in the Library of Congress. It is now printing for six of these libraries; the number of titles added to the stock from this source during the fiscal year closing June 30, 1911, was about 6500. In 1910 the experiment was begun of printing "copy" from libraries outside the District of Columbia, primarily in order to make the stock more complete for popular works and highly specialized works on topics which the Library of Congress is not attempting to cover at present. Some 30 libraries have thus far supplied copy. The number of cards added to the stock from this source during the last fiscal year was about 3300. In this co-operative work the responsibility for the correctness of the entry, proofreading, etc., rests with the library which supplies the copy, but the entry is compared with entries already in the Library of Congress catalogs and brought into agreement with them, and suggestions as to improvement in form of entry, headings for secondary entries, etc., are frequently made.

Improvements in the form of the cards

Although a change in the form of the cards is a serious matter, when the fact is taken into consideration that the change must be explained to a large force of catalogers at the Library of Congress and to the catalogers of libraries which use the cards, it was early decided that a change would be made whenever it seemed likely to essentially improve the cards. Accordingly, a number of changes have been

made, some of them important. A large percentage of these changes were suggested by subscribers to the cards or by members of the Catalog committee of the American Library Association. A statement as to the more essential of these changes is given below:

1. Table of contents given in continuous order instead of being rearranged and paragraphed.
2. Type for the headings changed from roman (spaced) to antique.
3. Type for notes changed from 6-point gothic to 8-point roman.
4. Second author omitted from heading for works by joint authors.
5. Author's name repeated in the title.
6. Author's usual forename or forenames given first, with *i.e.* following and all the forenames thereafter.
7. Subject headings (numbered consecutively in arabic) indicated on the cards.
8. Note containing information as to copyright shortened.
9. Dates of authors given.
10. Added entries indicated (numbered in roman).

Present form of the cards

The more important characteristics of the Library of Congress cards and points in which they differ from the printed cards of some or all of the other libraries now printing, with a brief statement in explanation of each, are given below:

1. Author's real name given in full, with dates of birth and death added when practicable.

During the first years of the printed card work no special effort was made to differentiate authors by adding unused forenames and dates of birth and death, but with the growth of the catalogs it became apparent that unless reasonable effort was made to add distinguishing names and dates, much trouble would result later both to the Library of Congress and to other libraries subscribing to the cards. Accordingly, since 1902 much pains has been taken to supply full names and dates when practicable. The practice of giving dates of birth and death, although essentially satisfactory, gives rise to difficulties which are not negligible. If date of birth is given on cards for the books of a living author a moral obligation

is created to add the date of his death when it occurs, a serious task when the writer is voluminous, especially when it is remembered that every change made on a card in the official catalog of the Library of Congress must, in justice to the libraries subscribing to the cards, be made eventually on the cards in stock. Again, if the writer is obscure, the date of his death may never be ascertained, and users of the catalog will get wrong impressions as to the longevity of authors.

*2. Usual forename or forenames given first followed by *i.e.*, with all of the forenames thereafter.*

The difficulty of locating in a card catalog an author by his common name after unused forenames have been added led to the rule that the usual forename was to be given first, followed by *i.e.* and all of the forenames in their correct order thereafter. This rule meets the difficulty satisfactorily, but is difficult to apply in some cases because the book in hand may be the only one in the Library of Congress by that author, and neither the cataloger nor the reviser may be familiar with his other works. In such cases, not wishing to generalize from the one case as to his "usual" forename, they regard it safest to give the forenames as found in a standard biographical reference work. When other books are received the tendency is to accept the heading already found in the catalog. The repetition of all the forenames after the most used forename frequently results in a long, clumsy heading. In extreme cases of this kind, instead of printing the full name at the top of each card, a separate cross-reference card has been printed from the full name to the usual form of the name. In a few cases a cross-reference card has been printed for voluminous authors whose forenames are not excessively numerous. It seems probable that the practice of printing such name reference cards in the case of authors whose unused forenames are burdensome will be largely extended hereafter.

3. Repetition of author's name in title.

This practice was adopted in 1901. It has been severely criticised as being wasteful of valuable space on the cards and wasteful of the time of those consulting the catalog, because it compels them to read

the name of the author in the title after having read it once in the heading. The arguments against the practice are strong, but those in favor of it are believed to be stronger, the more important being:

a. The name used for the heading may be quite different from the familiar one used on the title-page. If the heading is given in the title exactly as it occurs on the title-page it enables one to quickly identify the author in the heading as being the one whose book is desired.

b. If the author's name is included in the title where it occurred on the title-page, the title on the card will give a fair idea of the title on the title-page.

c. If the name is repeated as it occurs on the title-page, the cataloger who needs information as to the form of name customarily used on the title-page of the author's works will find it on the cards.

d. The name chosen for the heading will often differ from that in the title to such an extent that a cross-reference is needed to the form chosen. If the name as it occurs on the title-page is given, the cross-reference can be made and traced from the printed card without the necessity of consulting the book.

Against these arguments the counter-arguments have been advanced that, granting that it is advisable to repeat the author's name in the title when it differs from the name used in the heading, there can be no use in repeating it when both are the same. The reply is that they differ in such a large percentage of cases that it is economy to make no exceptions.

4. Names of joint authors omitted from the heading.

Until 1901 the Library of Congress followed the usual practice in American libraries and gave both authors in the heading when there were but two, but the practice was discontinued on the ground that it resulted in a clumsy heading and difficulty in filing the card, and that if name of second author was desired in the heading it had merely to be copied from the title below.

5. Title given with as much fullness as practicable.

The Library of Congress has always endeavored to give the title sufficiently full so that the entry as it stands on the card would

be full enough for any purpose except ultra-exact bibliography. But this aim has been somewhat interfered with by the desirability of limiting the entry to the face of one catalog card. The tendency at present is to omit phrases in the titles of ordinary books which are not needed for identification and give practically no additional information as to the character of the book. Omissions in the title are carefully indicated by . . .

6. Full collation.

Much pains has been taken during the past ten years to make the collation exact and brief at the same time. To give a fair idea of the makeup of an elaborately illustrated book in one line of 8-point matter is an art which is mastered only after much practice. The method adopted by the Library of Congress of indicating pagination was used in the "old official catalog" of the Library of Congress which was started in 1864. It was probably adopted because used in certain important bibliographical compilations of that period. It has been criticised because the abbreviation *p.l.* (preliminary leaves) is unintelligible to the average user of the catalog, and the resulting collation no more exact than it would be if expressed entirely in pages. It seems to the writer that this criticism is valid, and it may be that in the near future the use of the abbreviation *p.l.* will be discontinued in spite of its ancient and honorable origin.

7. Secondary headings indicated on the face of the card.

At first no secondary entries were indicated on the cards, but as soon as the project of supplying the cards to other libraries took shape, it became manifest that indication of secondary entries would prove helpful to all users of them. In addition to their use to libraries, the subject headings indicated are very useful as guides to the classification of the cards and their selection for bibliographical purposes. Title entry and catch-word entries have not thus far been included in the added entries indicated on the Library of Congress cards (excepting on the special cards for books in the A. L. A. catalog), but beginning with the series for 1912 such entries will be indicated, so that all secondary entries for the book can be made and traced without the necessity of referring to the original manuscript card.

8. Typography.

Since 1904 the Library of Congress cards have been printed from linotype. Eleven-point "antique" type is used in the heading, 11-point roman for the title, and 8-point roman for the collation and notes. The heading is generally admitted to be very satisfactory. It is doubtful whether the title in 11-point roman, not leaded, is as clear as the titles in 10-point leaded which appear on the printed cards of several libraries. The cards are printed in forms of 40 on an ordinary rotary press, are cut to card size on cutters of the vertical type, commonly used in printing offices, and are perforated (about 10 to a time) with power punches of the reciprocating pattern.

C. H. HASTINGS.

HARVARD UNIVERSITY

The present card catalog of the Harvard Library for general public use was begun in 1860, under the care of Dr. Ezra Abbot. At that time the library contained some 85,000 volumes and 60,000 pamphlets. At present the library, with its special reference libraries, contains 625,000 volumes and almost 400,000 pamphlets. The catalog comprises perhaps some 500,000 titles, but this is simply a guess, there being no statistics from which the number may be safely estimated.

Printed cards have been in use for many years, but they have never covered the whole of the current work. In 1888 the practice began of taking the type set for the *Quarterly Bulletin* and printing it off, title by title, on cards. This method was not altogether satisfactory, the measure being too narrow and the type too small for the purpose, but it continued until 1894, when the *Bulletin* was given up. At that time a wider measure and a larger type were introduced, and printing has continued up to within a few months of the present time; but each year, with the increased possibility of obtaining cards from the Library of Congress, and with the greater pressure on our resources due to increased accessions, a smaller and smaller proportion of the cards for current work has been printed at the college office.

The size of the card adopted in 1860 was

the size which long remained the standard (2×5 inches), until the introduction of the larger card (3×5 inches or $7\frac{1}{2} \times 12\frac{1}{2}$ centimetres), which has now become the standard and has almost supplanted the smaller size. All other libraries and institutions, both foreign and domestic, now issuing cards have adopted the larger size, and in order to bring the Harvard Library into line with these other institutions, and in order that this library may the more readily contribute to, and profit by, cooperative undertakings, it has been decided to transform the Harvard catalog from a catalog on small cards to a catalog composed of the larger standard cards. The task is a gigantic one, as every bibliographer will recognize, and the problem of how best to carry it out not an easy one to solve. The first step is a simple one—to obtain from the Library of Congress, from the John Crerar Library, and from the Royal Library in Berlin as many printed cards as can be had to replace the small cards at present in the catalog. This may cover a third of the titles to be replaced, possibly more, but no close estimate can be given until the work has made some progress. The remaining titles, with some exceptions, the library proposes to print on standard cards, and it is encouraged to undertake this by finding that at least 18 other libraries are ready to subscribe for these cards, for the sake of the bibliographical record which they give of titles not in the Library of Congress, John Crerar, and Berlin (thesis) files.²

After a year's discussion of the plans for printing, it has been decided to take up the work in alphabetical sequence of authors, but, in the first progress through the alphabet, to omit certain classes of titles—(a) those relating to subjects not yet recataloged by the Library of Congress; (b) those in subjects still awaiting permanent classification in the Harvard Library—in large part the same with those under a; (c) pamphlets

² It is unfortunately not yet possible to use the Berlin cards as freely as would be desirable, because there is as yet no provision for purchasing cards for individual titles. The Harvard Library, however, subscribes for the general collection of cards for current German theses, and these it can use in its own catalog. No attempt is made to use the German cards for other publications.

which seem to have neither rarity nor permanent interest to recommend them, and reprints from the commoner sources; (*d*) other titles which for one reason or another are not yet in satisfactory shape for printing. By omitting for the present these classes of titles, we expect (1) to make more rapid progress, (2) to avoid, so far as possible, duplicating work which the Library of Congress will presently do itself, (3) to diminish the labor of filing by confining ourselves to a continuous alphabetical sequence, and (4) to put into print those shelf-marks alone which will not be subject to change, and so to save trouble in the future, both for ourselves and for our correspondents.² When the printing has been carried from A to Z the first time, it is proposed to return again to the beginning of the alphabet, and to take up the titles omitted at first and the titles of new accessions which have been accumulating in the meantime, and it is expected that before the second printing begins the Library of Congress will have finished its recataloging and the Harvard Library will have made progress with the classification of those portions of the Library at present unclassified or unsatisfactorily classified. Among the subjects to be omitted at first are law, philology, church history, theology, oriental subjects, English, American, French, and German literature, mediaeval romances, folklore, and political science. Among the subjects to be included are many of those in which the library is strongest—classical authors, Scandinavian, Spanish, and Italian literature: Molière, Montaigne, and Rousseau (but not the rest of French literature); bibliography; English, French, German, and Austrian history; Italian, Spanish, Portuguese, Scandinavian, and Slavic history; Dutch history and literature; Ottoman history; Africa, India, Japan, and China; fine arts and music; education, economics, sociology, philosophy, international law, forestry, science, and engineering. It is to be noted that the present plan includes only books in the College

Library and in the special reference collections administered in close connection with it. It does not include the great department libraries of the university, the libraries of the Law School, the Museum of Zoology, the Peabody Museum, the Astronomical Observatory, the Herbarium, the Arnold Arboretum, and the Andover-Harvard Library of Theology. It is hoped that these larger libraries may eventually be included in the scheme, but at present, for the sake of simplicity, they are omitted.

As to the bibliographical form and content of the cards, we have to start on the basis that any complete recataloging, or even any general revision of the cards is impossible on account of the expense involved. Fortunately, the cards are in fairly good shape, and reasonably accurate and consistent. The only important changes which can be made are those involving changes of heading, and in this respect great pains will be taken to bring the cards under the same rules as those which govern the work of the Library of Congress, so that the Harvard cards may be filed in with the Library of Congress cards without difficulty, and so that the Library of Congress cards can be used in the Harvard catalog without change. The general form of the title will correspond pretty well with that of the Library of Congress cards, but the bibliographical details given are fewer and simpler—enough, however, it is expected, to identify clearly different editions. Paging is given only when the pages are less than 100 or over 600, a rule which the Harvard Library has followed from the beginning. Size is noted only when the books are less than 15 centimetres or over 25 centimetres in height, or are of unusual shape. The publisher's name has been customarily omitted on the Harvard cards and cannot be inserted in those cards already standing in the catalog, but in current work it is now regularly given.

Each card bears at its base the subject headings and reference entries used in the Harvard catalog, and a serial number by which the card may be identified or ordered. The printing will be done by linotype at the Library Bureau, which has had long experience in just this kind of work.

² It may be noted that if, as seems probable, this library, in common with other libraries, establishes a customary fee for inter-library loans, the fee to be charged by this library will be less if, in asking for the book, the shelf-mark is given.

When the plans were first discussed and made known to other libraries, the desire was frequently expressed that it might be possible to order cards for *individual titles*. At first this seemed impossible, since the library does not intend to keep on hand a stock of cards for distribution, as does the Library of Congress, or to retain the slugs or electrotypes, as does the John Crerar Library. The following plan, however, is now proposed, in order to meet, so far as may be, the demand for individual titles. Copies of the sheets of titles, sixteen titles to a sheet, will be struck off on paper at the same time that subscribers' cards are printed, and will be sent as proofs weekly to any library at \$2 per 100 sheets. Orders for individual titles (not less than three copies of each title) will be accepted up to the end of the month following that in which the sheets are sent out. At that time all titles which have been asked for will be put on the press again, and a sufficient number of cards will be printed to fill the orders received. The linotype slugs will then be destroyed, and the library will not again be able to fill orders for those titles. Since it is quite uncertain whether there will be any considerable demand for these selected titles, whether the orders will be widely scattered and involve many different titles, or will be restricted to a small range, and consequently whether the price as stated will cover the expense involved, this proposal must be considered as tentative, and the library holds itself free to modify the conditions or to give up the plan altogether if it is found impracticable. If, on the other hand, the library can render a real service in this way to other libraries and at the same time not add to its own burden, it will be glad to continue the work and to make it as effective as possible.

The price of the complete sets of cards to the regular subscribers is \$10 per 1000 cards, and \$5 per 1000 cards for additional complete sets for the use of the same library. The price for selected titles is five cents per title, including three copies of each card; additional cards at seven-tenths of a cent apiece. To libraries that subscribe for a complete set of the cards, since they already have one copy of each title, the price

will be three cents for two copies of each card, with additional cards at the price stated above.

Cards reprinted on order will not bear the Harvard shelf-marks, as do the cards distributed in full sets; they will accordingly be more suitable for insertion in other catalogs. The library starts with 18 subscribers to complete sets. For a month or two a few extra sets will be printed, in order that other libraries, if they decide to subscribe, may obtain a complete file, but after this no more cards will be printed than are required for current subscriptions and for the use of the Harvard Library.

Two printed circulars, one addressed to complete subscribers, the other relating to cards for selected titles, were sent out to libraries September 18, 1911. Copies of these may still be had of the librarian.

WILLIAM COOLIDGE LANE.

NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY

The New York Public Library's printed catalog cards are standard size, approximately 3 x 5 inches. They are printed for both new and old books in the reference department, for all classes of books, and the average number of cards per title is nine. As yet no cards are printed for the circulation department, but they are printed for the titles in the circulation branch in the central building. Of the three samples reproduced herewith, two are for the reference department and one for the central circulation branch. The latter has the subject heading printed in its proper place at the top. This is done on a small hand press from linotype slugs, which are filed like catalog cards and used again and again whenever that particular subject heading is needed.

The Library of Congress card is set to a measure of 24 ems, antique heading 11-point, the body of the entry being 11-point De Vinne, and notes in 8-point old style, with subject headings and similar notes set at the bottom of the card in 8-point old style. The New York Public Library card is set to a measure of 27 ems, the entire face being a uniform old style 11-point for the text of the entry (the author entry being in 11-point antique), 8-point for notes, and 8-point for subject headings printed at the bottom of

the card in the same way as the Library of Congress headings. It was decided to use the line of 27 ems for two reasons: (1) To get more copy at the top of the card and to increase the capacity of the card; (2) since we put the shelf mark or call number at the upper right-hand corner of the card, there seems to be no good reason for leaving a blank space at the left. Subject headings and shelf marks are written in pencil on the cards for the reference department. For the circulation collection both subject heading (as explained above) and class number are printed.

In the reference department the New York Public Library receives only the depository set of Library of Congress cards. In the last year or so the circulation department has used about 71,000 Library of Congress cards for the branch collections.

Since the printing office has been in operation only a few months, and during that time has had to handle a great deal of miscellaneous work, it is not yet possible to state whether the cards are produced at a cost less than would be entailed by purchasing Library of Congress cards. If the latter were purchased for the reference department, it has been estimated that, since so many of the accessions are in foreign languages and of all dates, only about 25 per cent. could be supplied by the Library of Congress within a reasonable time.

E. H. ANDERSON.

THE JOHN CRERAR LIBRARY

The public catalogs of the John Crerar Library consist almost entirely of printed cards, the few exceptions being the titles of incomplete serials and similar temporary entries. These printed cards register now some 125,000 titles, covering 280,000 volumes. Of these titles, about 90,000 have been printed by the library, about 35,000 by the Library of Congress, and others are the analytical references printed by the A. L. A. The annual increment is now about 6000 titles printed by the library, 4000 by the Library of Congress, and 1000 from the A. L. A.

Thirty copies are printed, but of course not all of these are used currently in the library. An average of five cards per title

are placed in the public catalogs, one is used for the shelf list, and an average of three for other purposes. Seven are sent to as many depository libraries, eight to libraries purchasing or exchanging for all our printed cards, and the remainder are set aside as overcards and used principally in furnishing bibliographies of special subjects.

After printing the cards the title is electrotyped in such a manner that the electro-type can be used on patent blocks to print bulletins and duplicate cards. When the policy of electrotyping was adopted the saving of composition and proofreading made the printing of bulletins not at all expensive, but the increased cost of presswork and paper now more than counterbalances these advantages, and the use of the monotype will be considered seriously as soon as the installation of a printing office in the library is possible. If this machine will give a ribbon which will set both twelve and eight-point, and then the same matter in nine and six-point, with only a small amount of justification required for one or the other, then it will seem as if the problem of indefinite and cheap reproduction of full titles in bulletin form is solved.

The style originally copied that of Harvard College Library, giving title and collation in the same type, but later the style of the Library of Congress was adopted, giving collation and notes in smaller type. Because of the use of electrotypes for page-work, a compromise on the size of the title type was chosen originally and has been adhered to. That selected was the eleven-point Cushing old style for title and eight-point for notes.

The library has used Library of Congress cards whenever possible, the intentional exceptions being only where the library's copies differ as to completeness, edition, etc., from those cataloged by the Library of Congress. The differences between the two are only in size and style of type; in giving shelf-mark at the right of the heading; and in not giving the subject or added author entries. The giving of these on the Library of Congress cards is greatly appreciated, and that form is considered very suitable for coöperative work. The John Crerar Library, if its work were to be coördinated in a general scheme,

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would undertake to add these, though it would be an additional expense, especially as its main subject catalog is classed and not alphabetical.

The printing of the cards is done without serious inconvenience at Quawka, 200 miles west of Chicago, and the price paid by the library is 25 cents for thirty copies, stock included, the quality of the work being most excellent. The electrotypes cost on an average 5 cents each, while for reprinting from these the price is 10 cents each, stock extra, this latter work being done in Chicago. Orders for one copy of all titles from date of order are supplied at \$3 per 1000 titles. Orders for varying numbers of cards for special titles, the serial number being given, are supplied at \$15 per 1000 cards. The number of cards sold has increased steadily until last year it amounted to over 160,000.

In using Library of Congress cards it is not estimated that the saving in cash is of any consequence, but including the time of cataloging, revision, and proofreading, the total saving is estimated at about 25 cents a title.

It is earnestly to be hoped that the developments of the use of printed cards as outlined by the votes of the Brussels Congress will soon relieve American libraries from the necessity of cataloging most foreign new books. For such a result the great desideratum is a means of reprinting economically, because while the power to select titles is absolutely necessary and that to order a varying number of copies of titles highly desirable, it is also necessary to offer titles for at least a reasonable length of time after the appearance of the books. It is further very desirable that the upper margin should be broad enough to leave ample room for headings to suit the needs of individual libraries. The non-use by the Royal Libraries at Berlin of headings for works of composite authorship would make the use of these cards in America very easy and might indeed lead to printing in the same manner the titles of similar works in English.

C. W. ANDREWS.

BOSTON PUBLIC LIBRARY

The size of the printed cards issued by the Boston Public Library is 5½ x 3 inches.

The library prints cards for both new and old books, and for all classes of books. It prints from about 16,000 to 20,000 cards per year. The number of cards for each title for all our catalogs is about nine, averaging about three cards per title per catalog. The Boston Public Library does not use the Library of Congress printed cards. Its cards differ from those printed by the Library of Congress in size. Since 1898 Boston Public Library cards have been printed with a margin so that those printed since that date could be trimmed to Library of Congress size.

The Boston Public Library could not use the Library of Congress subject headings without changing a large percentage of its present headings. In style the cards differ in many ways, authors' names, collation, etc. Standard subject headings would be useful, and it would be advantageous if all libraries might adopt the same subject scheme.

The cost of cards is 20 to 30 cents per title, including cataloging. The Boston Public Library does not sell cards to other libraries. For reasons indicated above it has found it inexpedient to use the Library of Congress cards.

HORACE G. WADLIN.

CARNEGIE LIBRARY OF PITTSBURGH

The size of our printed catalog card is standard, 7.5 x 12.5 cm. We give author's name in 8-point antique, title in 8-point roman, and annotations in 6-point roman. We print for new and old books and for all classes. In the course of a year we print for about 16,000 titles, with an average of seven cards for each title.

We have a depository catalog, accessible to the public, of Library of Congress cards, which is used a great deal by catalogers for full names of authors. We purchase Library of Congress cards only for those regular series which we analyze, such as the Geological Survey series. These cards we duplicate, according to our needs, for two catalogs.

Our cards differ from Library of Congress cards in style of type and in fullness of bibliographical details; we print usually only the date and the publisher, adding the edition for technical books. Any other bibliographical details which we consider desirable are

included in the annotation. We do not print subject headings on the card. We do print annotations, an item which we value very much, and the absence of annotations is one reason for not using the Library of Congress cards. We do not favor omitting present subject headings, but see no necessity for printing alternative, individual, or standard subject headings at the bottom of the Library of Congress card for writing-in at the top of the subject-entry cards. Our type is not the most desirable size for cards. We use the same composition for printing in book form, and have selected a size which seems best fitted for both purposes, rather than for either alone.

The approximate cost of our printed cards is 1.2 cents for the first card and about 0.3 cent for duplicates. We do not supply printed cards to other libraries, there being certain local reasons which have made it impossible to attempt such work. We use so few Library of Congress cards that it is impossible to estimate what we save by their use, although there is a saving.

Library of Congress now offers to print copy sent to them by other libraries, and the following plan for the printing of cards for foreign books is suggested; let all copy for foreign books be sent to the Library of Congress and thus made available to other libraries. Such copy should be edited at the Library of Congress by an expert in the language under revision, to insure the accuracy which the individual library cannot always attain; proof of such copy to be sold to libraries at a very low cost to be used as an order list for books and cards. The best books on such a list might be starred, and if necessary a brief English translation added for each title. By this method the large library using books in a foreign language would make its knowledge available to the smaller ones. If all the lists now in the possession of the various libraries could be sent to the Library of Congress and be properly edited, and cards printed for them, many problems would be solved. There might be some difficulties in having cards supplied by other countries, as it would not always be possible to have the cataloging done abroad; for example, nearly all the books printed in

the Lithuanian language are published in this country, not in Europe.

HARRISON W. CRAVER.

UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO LIBRARY

While the Library of the University of Chicago has not as yet begun the actual printing of its catalog entries, we are, nevertheless, in a position to give the following information concerning our use of the printed cards now obtainable as well as the general plan to be followed in our own printing:

1. The so-called international size 7.5 x 12.5 cm., medium weight, is used. It is expected that cards will be printed for old as well as new books, provided they cannot be purchased from other libraries or institutions which print their catalog cards. Entries will be printed for all classes represented in the university libraries with certain exceptions, *e.g.*, incomplete works and books and pamphlets of minor importance. It is impossible to say in advance how many titles will be printed each year. This will depend on force available, appropriations, and, above all, on the number of titles secured from other institutions. From ten to twenty copies will be printed on the average of each title.

2. A depository catalog of the Library of Congress cards is kept up for reference purposes only. In no case are these cards withdrawn for use in other catalogs of the University libraries. Whenever a book is cataloged and a reference to the depository catalog shows that cards can be obtained from the Library of Congress, an estimate is made of the number required and an order placed accordingly.

3. Style and size of card now in use at the Library of Congress is preferred. It is possible that in printing our own cards it may be necessary occasionally to resort to some abridgment of title, imprint or collation, not because such abridged entries seem more desirable, but for reasons of economy. Subject headings should be indicated at the bottom of the cards, and the nearer they conform to the Library of Congress headings the better.*

*NOTE.—In an alphabetical catalog the possible gain in modification and simplification of the Library of Congress headings is more than offset by the saving in time and money resulting from strict adherence to the form supplied on the printed card.

Belloc, Hilaire i. e. Joseph Hilaire Pierre, 1870-

The French revolution, by Hilaire Belloc ... New York, H. Holt and company; [etc., etc., 1911]

x p., 1 l., 13-256 p. illus. 18^{cm}. (Half-title: Home university library of modern knowledge, no. 3) \$0.75

1. France—Hist.—Revolution. 2. France—Hist.—Revolution—Causes and character.

Library of Congress
Copyright A 289279

DC149.B46

11-12435

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS.

Aa, Abraham Jacob van der.

Ref 488.2.7

Biographisch, anthologisch, en critisch woordenboek van nederlandsche dichters, als aanhangsel op P. G. W. Geysbeeks Woordenboek. Amsterdam, 1844-46.

3 vols.

1. Lit—Dutch—Poetry. 2. Netherlands. Biog.

HCL 11-3

HARVARD UNIVERSITY LIBRARY

Willkomm, Heinrich Moritz, 1821-1895.

581.946 L200

*1110 Die Strand- und Steppengebiete der Iberischen Halbinsel und deren Vegetation. Ein Beitrag zur physikalischen Geographie, Geognosie und Botanik, von Dr. Moritz Willkomm, Nebst einer geognostisch-botanischen Karte der Halbinsel, einer Stein- und einer Kupfertafel. Leipzig, F. Fleischer, 1852.

x, [2], 275, [1] p. incl. tables. 1 col. fold. pl., 1 fold. map, 1 fold. diagr. 24^{cm}.

THE JOHN CRERAR LIBRARY. (Title only; no print below.)

**M.125.31

Carafa, Michele Enrico Francesco Aloisio Vincenzo Paolo.
Le nozze di Lammermoor. Dramma semi serio di L. Balochi . . .
Michele Carafa compositore della musica. Ridotto per [canto e]
piano-forte da V. Rifaute.
= Paris. Perriot. [1829?] (5), 364 pp. 34 cm.

[This work must be consulted in the Brown Library on the Special Libraries Floor.]

This card was printed at the Boston Public Library, August 17, 1911.
H5823—Balochi, Luigi. (M2)—
Carafa, Michele Enrico Francesco Aloisio Vincenzo Paolo. (M1)—Operas. (1)—Rifaute, Louis Victor Étienne,
ed. (1)—Double main card.

BOSTON PUBLIC LIBRARY.

Robespierre, Maximilien Marie Isidore de.

Morley, John. 824
Critical miscellanies. London: Macmillan and Co., 1908-09.
4 v. 12°. (Eversley series.)

Contents: v. 1. Robespierre. Carlyle. Byron. Macaulay. Emerson.
v. 2. Vauvenargues. Turgot. Condorcet. Joseph De Maistre.
v. 3. On popular culture. The death of Mr. Mill. Mr. Mill's autobiography.
The life of George Eliot. On Pattison's memoirs. Harriet Martineau. W. R. Greg;
a sketch. France in the eighteenth century. The expansion of England. Auguste
Comte.
v. 4. Machiavelli. Guicciardini. A new calendar of great men. John Stuart
Mill; an anniversary. Lecky on democracy. A historical romance. Democracy and
reaction.

1. Series. 2. Title. 3. Sixteen
N. Y. P. L.

CENTRAL CIRCULATION.
subj. anal.

October 19, 1911.

NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY.

Dastre, Frank Albert. 577 D27
Life and death; tr. by W. J. Greenstreet. 1911. Walter Scott Pub. Co.

"Prof. Dastre... avoids speculation; he is content to place before the reader facts,
and their interpretation so far as it has been rendered ascertainable by experiment.
Hence his conclusions are somewhat indefinite; he does not profess to offer a solution
of the riddle of life, but he demonstrates plainly how patient research is confining the
surmises of philosophy within narrower bounds. On the other hand he encourages no
vain hopes that science will eventually be able to explain the whole enigma of life."
Athenaeum, 1911.

PITTSBURGH CARNEGIE LIBRARY. (Title only; Ser. 2, Oct. 2, 1911, printed below.)

4. It is estimated that the cost per title may be approximately 16 cents for ten copies, with one-fourth of a cent for each additional copy. No definite plan has so far been formulated for supplying cards to other libraries. Ten copies of the cards for a particular title can now be purchased from the Library of Congress at a cost of about nine cents—a saving of seven cents per title according to our advance estimate. The saving in cost of cataloging, proofreading, etc., cannot be estimated as yet.

5. I take it that there is already approximate agreement on size and weight of cards, type, etc. I can only emphasize again, therefore, certain suggestions made in previous communications, e.g., to the International Congress, Brussels, 1908 and 1910; to the International Historical Congress, Berlin, 1909 (not printed); Report of the Librarian of Congress, 1910, p. 61-63. In these communications an effort has been made to point out, among other things, that much might be gained in spite of present variations in rules of entry, if agreement were entered into for the cataloging on printed cards or slips of articles and monographs in sets and collections like Schmoller's "Staats und Socialwissenschaftliche Forschungen," "Münchener Volkswirtschaftliche Studien," The Johns Hopkins University Studies, etc.

Judging by our experience here in America, it seems safe to say that if the co-operative cataloging of sets, hitherto carried on by the Library of Congress and five other American libraries, partly through the A. L. A. Publishing Board, might be participated in by the British Museum for certain English, and the Royal Library of Berlin for German publications, the result would be a saving of much of the present duplication of work and expense on thousands upon thousands of studies for which printed entries are now prepared in at least three places. Besides analytical cataloging could be extended to a number of publications as yet practically uncataloged in the great majority of libraries. We are all more or less familiar with the ac-

cumulated memoranda of sets,* the analyzing of which has been deferred because of lack of time and means.

With co-operation once arranged for here, it might be in order to proceed to the consideration of other classes of publications, and possibly the rules of entry. Minor differences, such as capitalization in titles, size designation and the like, should not prevent the use of the present Library of Congress and Berlin cards or the entries furnished by the British Museum in one and the same card catalog, at any rate, not for works of individual authorship.

The most natural division of the field would of course be according to languages, as already indicated: German publications to be done by the Royal Library at Berlin, American publications by the Library of Congress and the A. L. A. Publishing Board, English by the British Museum; the national libraries or certain co-operative agencies in other countries gradually to undertake the cataloging, printing, and supplying of cards for sets published in their respective countries.

It is my belief that co-operation between Germany, America and England along the lines here indicated might pave the way for extension of co-operative cataloging also to other countries. Librarians would soon recognize the great advantage to themselves and others to be gained by utilizing good work done elsewhere. No doubt it will in many quarters take years to overcome the prejudice and antipathy with which librarians, in common with other mortals, are apt to consider changes; but let governing boards and other authorities once get their eyes open to the saving and actual improvement in general efficiency to be attained through co-operation, and they will sweep aside the personal idiosyncrasies and pet ideas of librarians who receive with horror a suggestion that printed cards may be inserted into a catalog hitherto made up solely of written cards, or that entries prepared in another institution can possibly measure up to their own standards or be deemed worthy of standing side by side with the home product.

J. C. M. HANSON.

* By sets I do not mean regular periodicals, but series of monographs, each, as a rule, with separate title-page and frequently, also, independent paging.

COÖPERATION BETWEEN LIBRARIES, SCHOOLS AND MUSEUMS*

By HENRY W. KENT, Assistant Secretary Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York City.

THERE is no distinction nowadays in being able to read—unless one reads very well indeed, and it would not be considered good manners to admit this of one's self. It is, of course, sometimes said of one after death, particularly if one happens to be a Gladstone or a Bishop; but ordinary mortals must be content to live and die without praise for proficiency in this gentle art. Ostentatious reading went out with the Middle Ages. Before that, if we may believe the estimable writers of historical romances, to be found sitting in carrel, refectory, or hall with a mighty tome before one on lectern or table was a good enough scene to begin a chapter or to hush admiring relatives and friends. I confess it appeals to me immensely—this idea of showy reading. It appeals not alone because of its distinguishing character, but also because it seems that then, at least, reading must have been worth while. It was possible then to read everything. One could learn all there was to know about science, jurisprudence, and theology. How times have changed! Now one might read from morning until night for four-score years and ten and still not begin to know the half of it. What's to be done about it? It may shock some and some may put me down as a very flippant person, but I shall maintain in this paper that one may safely give up reading wholesale—especially the reading that is done for information and education, and adopt a new method for self-cultivation and enjoyment.

We have depended upon books for our inspiration, mental nourishment, and education for so long that some of us have come to think that it is largely through books that these things can be obtained; but the time will come, if it has not already come, when certain classes of books will be neglected and people will depend more largely upon their own emotions and powers of observation for these things.

Who is there today who is judged by his reading? Some there are who make a vain show of it at dinner parties and in women's clubs, but no one is thought the less of because he is ignorant of book-learning. The typical New York man does not read at all unless it is cheap magazines with pictures or novels to put him to sleep. Many intelligent persons assert that poetry even is for the romantic and school girls.

The statistics are not at hand, fortunately, but I am inclined to think that fewer books proportionately on science, travel, and the industrial arts are read today than ten years ago. The reason for this is plain—there is more to be seen. There is more travelling because of cheaper railroad rates and the advent of automobiles, there are more theaters, more operas, more newspapers, more magazines with pictures, more museums.

Who would think of reading a book of travel in the United States now? The day for that sort of thing is over. We do our own travelling and make our own observations—only our British cousins find time to put down the record of their observations. The only books of travel today that are read are the works of out-of-the-way places difficult of access. When they become common property what need of books? It won't be long before there will not be any such corners.

It will not be long before there are no difficult sciences. Every boy today may make a steam engine or electric motor. We all believe in natural selection of species and the theory of evolution. Why read the books that undertake to prove them? Our daily life is knowledge. Let the antiquarian browse, let Boston read the *Atlantic Monthly*—the man of today thinks and acts quickly, he does not ruminate. He learns from his observation.

The librarian will be the last of all to admit this fact because it means a reconsideration of his traditions. He has so long regarded himself as the purveyor of edu-

* Read at the New York State Association meeting, New York City, Sept. 29, 1911.

tion, as the dispenser of light and culture that it will require some grace on his part to admit of rivals in the field.

It is not my purpose to speak at length of all of these new forces for the public education, but of one only—the museum of art—a place where objects are kept which, properly arranged, labelled, and exhibited, furnish a source of mental enjoyment. We are supposed to be an unemotional people—we Americans, who get pleasure only from reading books, firing fire-crackers, the stock market, or religion. But there are other legitimate emotions which we are capable of enjoying, and which, with opportunities, we will cultivate—the finest kind of enjoyment—that which comes from the intelligent appreciation of the beautiful in art.

There are few who after proper reflection would not admit this possibility, and they are the people who go through life looking neither to the right nor to the left, who do not respond to the things of the imagination—to the drama, music, nature itself. They are the people who need to be convinced by the philosophers that there is no form of mental excitement more sane and stimulating, no form, not even music or poetry, whose results are accompanied with better reactions. They must be convinced that there is no form of *restfulness* more enjoyable than may be found here, and that it is therefore desirable that children especially should early be introduced to this source of pleasure which will grow with its use.

The treasures of a museum of art, however, are not limited to pleasure-giving. Even more than most sources of enjoyment they are directly usable for practical ends. This is particularly true with regard to humanistic studies, history, and literature, and obviously so of the industrial studies.

The extent of the coöperation offered to schools by art museums in this country—and by many abroad—is quite a new thought to most people. That museums of natural history should offer help and that this offer should be accepted by school boards, teachers, and pupils does not cause so much surprise. This is generally conceded to be the day of science and natural history in the curriculum of youthful studies, as a fitting for modern life in which such knowledge plays so important a part. Parents admit

the fact, school boards accept it, and the science museum needs only to offer freely in order to be freely used. But art museums have ever been regarded as luxuries, desirable when the community is rich enough to afford them and as places to be visited with the friend from out of town, or when a half hour is to be spent without thought of something else more important. The art museum as a great educational factor—as a necessity—has hardly been thought of yet and will not be until the citizens, the parents of children, and the teachers of children have come to see the civilizing influence that may be gained from them.

It is perhaps an advantage to the museum that even where freely offered, this coöperation with schools has not been heartily accepted. They are the gainers by this period of delay because it enables them to round out their exhibits, to perfect their plans, and to prepare themselves for a task which will absorb much wear and energy. The teachers themselves are not fitted to utilize their material and the curricula have not been adjusted to include another study whose value is only vaguely understood. It is to be admitted at the outset that with one or two conspicuous exceptions the coöperation of schools and museums of art is in its earliest infancy. The advent of this factor in our public educational system is recognized by many as a thing to be desired and a thing not long to be delayed. It is a matter that should be treated by the philosopher—as it has been before now, by Comte, Mill, Münsterberg, Tolstoi, and others—and by the social economist. It requires such thinkers to point out the value to a community of a people educated to the importance of beauty in daily life—as a means of pleasure and recreation and as a proper education in industrial pursuits. During our own period of shirtsleeves and cowhide boots so much tommyrot was talked about the uselessness of art that we have almost an inheritance of distrust in the matter. Artists and long-haired esthetes, instead of helping to change this feeling, have kept it alive until today we are just emerging from this belief. It remains for the wise and far-seeing to give the decisive blow to this lingering tradition and to lay the way to the proper understanding of the value of art to the commu-

nity. It is for the museums to offer their help freely and in the spirit of public servants, and for the people, especially for the educators, to accept it.

The museums generally throughout this country are prepared to receive the school children, believing that through them the whole community is to be instructed with the things which they contain. They offer privileges to the teachers, often teaching them how to get at the root of the thing, aiding them to the study of the objects in their collections, offering classroom for meeting places, lantern slides and photographs for study. They put their collections into the hands of the teachers in order that they may illustrate their studies with real things instead of the poor half-tones of stereotyped examples to be found in histories of Egypt, Greece, Rome, and the Middle Ages.

A museum of art, no matter how it is arranged, whether according to a scheme of chronology, or of materials, or of the purely esthetic, is approachable from different points of view by the student, depending on his wants and his frame of mind. In the Greek statue so long monopolized by the archaeologist, who dictates a belief in its beauty whether it is beautiful or not, the seeker may find history, ethnology, religion, craftsmanship, and political economy.

A child set to read the "Idyls of the king," as an adjunct to his study of English, will gain a new interest in it when he sees the armor, swords, and lances in the armory at Madrid. Egyptian history becomes a live thing when he studies the vivid pictures from tomb and temple walls, the intimate objects, rings, necklaces, shoes, and so on that go to make up the collections of the museums' department of "antiquities" of this country. The "Iliad" has a new meaning after an introduction to the vases on which the artists of the fifth century B.C. pictured the scenes which they themselves heard described by some old bard.

It is to be regretted that so many pedagogues have come to believe that knowledge is for the sake of knowledge and not of enjoyment or worldly profit—that teachers should always be so serious. If schools do not teach the importance of mental repose and spiritual enjoyment, there is little hope for this community except in the flesh-pots

or in religion. Mental enjoyment has too long been the prerogative of the clergy, who were quick to perceive their gain by the promise of peace of mind through religion. Surely this cannot be the only peace of mind and surely such a state is not their monopoly.

Let the children understand the real value of the works of art contained in our museums. Let the teachers tell them boldly of the pleasures to be obtained in the contemplation of them, and let it all be put upon a perfectly natural basis.

The teacher does not need to be told that lessons done with interest are lessons well done, that history studied from the documents themselves becomes real at once. Study is required to learn that Rameses built the Great pyramid, but no study is needed to fix this fact in the mind when the pyramid is seen and climbed.

Coöperation between libraries and museums can reasonably be expected because both institutions are dependent upon the same thing for their usefulness—the desire of the people for knowledge and recreation. Each depends upon the other just as much as each in turn depends upon the schools. This coöperation, however, is a little like charity, in that it should begin with the library. My attitude will remind you of the pessimist's definition of love as a state into which two people enter, one of them consenting to be loved. Most of the hard work of this coöperation has to be done by the library for this reason. The museum quite logically sends its patrons to the library, but the library feels that it has done its duty when it has supplied its patrons with its works. The library must understand that the museum is its ally, must learn that the illustration of books is as useful as the written word, must understand that some kinds of knowledge are best learned first without books—would better be sought in the subject itself.

The method of coöperation between museums and libraries in its general principles is so obvious that it is almost unnecessary to define it. The museum furnishes recreation, food for the imagination, education—it furnishes the illustrations for many kinds of books. Let the librarian say to his readers: "Such and such a work has 56 plates,

43 illustrations, and 7 folding maps engraved by so and so on stone after drawings by so and so from objects in Egypt, but if you will go to the museum you will find the real thing, so arranged with others of its kind and related kinds that your book will not only be illustrated but illuminated; you will find your book in pictographs." In point of fact, if the museum has laid out its exhibits in a perfect manner, the book is almost unnecessary. A collection of minerals scientifically arranged and well labelled, in a museum of science, should enable the visitor to understand the geological classes. For the accessory facts only is the book necessary. The book on natural history is only a record of observations. Such observation can be reproduced pictographically or, as in the Museum of Natural History, by illustration groups. More physics can be learned in the Musée des Arts et Métiers in an hour by observation of the remarkable objects there than can be learned in a book in a week of study. More natural history can be learned in the Bronx Zoological Garden than in any number of illustrated subscription volumes. More art can be learned by a

thoughtful half-hour's study of a painting than in any number of volumes by Vernon Lee or even by Ruskin. Any subject which is written from observation can be learned by the same methods better than by a second-hand method. Where you can see a thing for yourself, you don't need some one else to tell you about it.

Free coöperation between libraries and museums will come when the librarian tells the seeker after knowledge about birds to go to the Bronx; the student of electricity, to the power-house; the one needing esthetic recreation and pleasure, to the museum of art. Then he will find that these patrons will come back again to read more intelligently, if not so steadily.

In conclusion, let me say that, while I believe it to be true that reading for information is bound to decrease with the coming years of this era of universal knowledge, reading for enjoyment, which is the best kind of reading, will increase as our powers for emotional enjoyment expand—the kind of emotional enjoyment that is cultivated by our museums of art.

ORGANIZATION AND ADMINISTRATION OF THE COLLEGE LIBRARY*

By LOUIS R. WILSON, Librarian *University of North Carolina*

If the organization of a college library is compared with that of a public library, I believe the conviction will be forced upon the one who makes the comparison that college library's organization is less thorough, and consequently less capable of producing beneficial results, than the organization of the public library. The college library, seemingly, is subordinated to other interests and does not enjoy an existence as untrammeled and independent as that of the public library. Its librarian, instead of being librarian, is librarian and something else—secretary to the faculty, purchasing agent for students' books and stationery, professor of some subject, with certain periods per day devoted to the affairs of the library.

It therefore devolves upon any of us who

are college librarians to attempt to change this condition and to right this wrong. This we can best do, first, by insisting on the acceptance by the administrative head of our respective institutions of what we conceive to be the correct way of thinking concerning the library, and, second, by likewise insisting that while the library shall show courtesy and consideration to the faculty and all of its reasonable wants, it shall not be wholly subordinated to it.

Every college librarian, to the extent that he is an administrator of a department or office in any given college, ought, by the very nature of things, to owe responsibility directly to his chief and to him alone. His position in this respect should be identical with that of all administrators whatsoever. His schedule of work, like that of the professor, should be reasonably defined and with-

* Read before the Georgia Library Association, at Athens, Ga., April, 1911.

in such limits as are in harmony with the general activity of the college. He should be given the opportunity to devote the best he has within himself to the upbuilding of an effective, helpful institution. His spirit of initiative, in so far as it is regulated by reason, should be encouraged by his chief, and his good works should receive their just commendation both in word and in remuneration.

Inasmuch as the library of any college is intended for the professor and the student, rather than for the librarian, it is but right that the faculty should have some part in the administration of certain phases of the library's work. This should be sharply defined and ordinarily should be left to a small but representative committee of the faculty, which should work in connection with the librarian. To this committee, together with the president and librarian, should be assigned the duty of formulating regulations for the use of the library, the apportioning of book funds for the use of the respective departments and general library, and of purchasing books and periodicals for the general library. It should expect and receive no special privileges on account of its office, but on the contrary should studiously avoid the infringement of regulations for which it demands observance on the part of others. To its members the librarian should give such consideration as they of a right might demand, but he should feel himself in no sense responsible to them for that part of his work for which he is solely responsible to his chief. In all matters of administration of a purely business nature, such as the keeping of library accounts, placing orders, of employing assistants, of caring for the building, of classifying and cataloging books, of performing all those technical administrative duties which inhere to the position, the word of the librarian should be final. If he is to be anything more than a clerk, if his spirit of initiative is to result in the betterment of the office over which he presides, if he is to develop and grow to the full requirements of his position, he must feel the weight of the responsibility on his own shoulders, and must experience the joy which comes not from sharing in the rewards

of another's toil, but in that of his own. This may seem to be a harsh doctrine. It means no keys for the members of the library committee, no special privileges by which the *Atlantic Monthly* or the *Century* may be taken out over night, or a new uncataloged book may be withdrawn before platting, but it means the better administration of the library in the end. It is the only way by which the librarian can be sure of himself and his work.

With these two points considered, and they are of the greatest importance, I shall pass to the consideration of the organization proper of the college library.

The first consideration under this head is one of finance. The librarian should know at the beginning of the year that all salaries and regular necessary expenses of maintenance will be provided for by the college, and that in addition to the funds necessary therefor there will be a library fund placed to the credit of the library by the college bursar. Whatever system of bookkeeping may be adopted, all bills which have to be paid out of this fund should originate through the librarian and should bear his approval before they are paid. In general it would be far the better practice if he kept his books in such a way that he could know at any moment the expenditures made by any department or for any given purpose, and that the bursar merely paid the bill and charged it to the library account. In this way the bursar would have only one account to handle, and the librarian, who naturally is familiar with the expenditures for each department and for each purpose, would keep such records as are necessary to show in detail the various expenditures in their entirety. In the main, the fund should be, or rather is, derived from three sources: from the college direct, as an appropriation; from the student fees; and from invested endowment funds. In this way the library can count on a regular income and can plan from year to year in such a way as will insure the steady, even development of the library. In my own experience I am sure that nothing has contributed more to the worth of the library than the fixed policy, based as it is upon the assurance of the regular income, of setting apart certain funds

for the development of given parts of the library. I believe that our strength in complete sets of periodicals—and I consider it great—is due solely to this one fact.

As has been indicated, this fund should be apportioned among the various departments and the general library. After the apportionment is made at the beginning of the term, those concerned should be notified. Recommendation should be received from the various departments for books and periodicals, and the librarian and library committee should work out the budget for the general library. After that has been carefully planned, every effort should be made to carry it out as fully as possible.

It would seem hardly necessary to take up in detail the organization of all the various departments of the library; however, it is worth while to note the necessity of keeping a careful record of the work of the order department. Possibly no other part of the work, unless it be that of keeping files of periodicals complete and preparing them for the bindery, requires more careful oversight if the records are to be a comfort every time reference is made to them. Ordinarily it would seem sufficient to keep an alphabetical card list of all outstanding orders. Upon the receipt of an invoice, the cards can be checked and transferred to a list of books received. When the books are catalogued, when the proper entries have been made in the accession book, showing to what department they belong, and when the catalog cards have been placed in the catalog, then, and not until then, is it advisable to throw the order cards away. In addition to this it is frequently desirable to write or typewrite orders for easy checking, but this can scarcely take the place of cards. If, for instance, a given department has a fund of \$200, the librarian should be able, by reference to the ledger, to the bills payable, and to the outstanding orders, to tell in a very few moments what part of the given fund has been covered and what part remains to be spent. In the larger colleges where the departments are reasonably numerous and where there are several members in each department, the request for this particular information is frequently made and an answer can only be given when some such method as has been suggested is strictly followed.

While I do not believe in dispensing with the accession book as a necessary record of the library, I believe in making the record contained in it simple and capable of being kept by help not specially trained, but possessed of ability to follow directions. The accessioning and the plating, pocketing, and labelling of books should in the main be left to a subordinate.

You will note that in speaking of the organization proper of the library I am beginning with first things first, and, as they say in golf and tennis, I am "following through" in what seems to me the logical way. First the ordering, then the accessioning, etc., and then the classifying and cataloguing. And let me say, in coming to this particular subject, that I consider the work of the cataloguer and classifier of the college library more difficult than that of the cataloguer and classifier of the public library. The fact that as a rule college libraries are for reference, are technical, are in large part in foreign languages, makes it necessary that the librarian bring to this work a definite knowledge of French, German, Latin, and Greek and a general acquaintance with much of the minutely technical and scientific. The classifier must of necessity be able to get at, for example, the subject matter of a German treatise on the dynamics of a particle, the title and preface being in German, or the story of the "Departed Guest" in modern Greek. Furthermore, the subject headings are more varied and must be assigned with greater exactness. And then the professor, who may disdain to think of the decimal system as a work based on scientific principles, and insists on a special system adapted to his then prevailing ideas, has to be met. For this difficult work the classifier and cataloguer needs the use of many of the more extensive printed catalogs, such as the Peabody and Pittsburgh, and must study to make the classification scheme and subject headings to correspond as nearly as possible to the actual needs of the college. In my own experience I have found that the ability on the part of the cataloguer to read several languages with reasonable facility, and to analyze the contents of volumes logically and scientifically, is a greater asset than any other that may be brought to bear upon the work of the cataloguing room.

While it is not my intention to discuss the assignment of author numbers, it is proper in this connection to say that in this work the presence of numerous commentaries, translations, and criticisms of works in foreign languages to be found in a college library makes this subject of more importance than it is in the public library. I notice that in public libraries there is a tendency to discard the author number. I do not believe it can be done safely in the college library.

To mention the loan desk and the work centering around it in distributing the books ordered, classified, and cataloged, raises the question of open or closed shelves. Having had six years of experience with the open shelf and four with the closed, I feel I am in a position to speak of the comparative merits and demerits of the two systems. From the point of view of administration by a small staff, I am convinced that it is much easier and more satisfactory to carry on the work at the loan desk with the closed shelves. If borrowers are required to present call slips and the books are carefully placed in order on the shelves, the work can be handled with great despatch and is freed from the maddening, fruitless searching for books which, under the open-shelf regime, have either been misplaced or stealthily carried away. I am perfectly aware that the student cannot indulge his propensity to "browse," but if he maintains a good record during the first part of his course, the privilege is given him later under restrictions, and an effort, I cannot say how successful, is made toward compensation. This, to my mind, is best done by giving him comparatively free range in the periodical and reference rooms, by placing the new-books case in his reach and by putting several hundred readable books at his disposal in an open shelf reading or standard library room, in which, if some are taken by stealth or others are badly disarranged, the completeness of necessary working sets will not be broken and the serious work of the library will not be seriously interfered with. This is the practice now followed with us, and I find that the circulation, instead of decreasing, has increased, and I believe as a consequence the library has meant more to the students than

it would if they had been given free range. To seniors recommended by the professors, to graduate students, and to the faculty, free access can be granted with very satisfactory results, as all when admitted to the stacks for the first time can be advised of the necessity of orderly arrangement, etc.

At this point, and in fact in all of this discussion, I must ask your pardon if I seem to speak rather frequently of the work with which I have been connected personally; for I must of necessity speak out of my own experience. I have come to the conclusion that in the case of the average college student it is not too much to demand of him a reasonably exact account of all the books he takes out for two weeks. I expect him to write out his call slip in full. When the book is charged, if real completeness of record is desired, a three-card system should be used. The call slip may be used as the record of the daily issue. The book cards may be arranged in a tray as a shelf list of the books out, and the call numbers can be entered on the borrower's card to show exactly what book he has out at any time. In this way when a book is called for a glance at the call numbers of books out at once shows whether or not the book is in without reference to the stack. If the call slips are made on fairly stiff paper and are of the same size as book cards, and are so made up as to show call numbers, titles, and authors, respectively, they can easily be arranged to represent the daily issue. The method may seem laborious, but it tells one where a book is, and that answer is satisfying. Books for parallel readings and for debates should be handled from the desk rather than placed where students can get at them. They should be called for in a slightly less formal way than other books, should not be allowed to be taken out except at certain hours, and should be recorded separate from others. An average of 70 such books are thus loaned daily in our library and with practically no trouble. The fact that a rather excessive fine is imposed in the event a rule governing their issue is broken, and that it is collected or the privilege of using the library is withdrawn, may partly account for this. Books charged temporarily to members of departments are necessarily exempt from fines and

are recorded in such a way as not to interfere with the regular issue. Books located in the seminar rooms, in so far as they are technical—and the majority of them are—are not issued. However, if they are, they are subject to the regulations governing regular issues and can be issued only by the desk and not by the professor in charge of the seminar. Books in departments housed outside the library are left to the professors in charge, subject to such supervision by the librarian as may not seem obtrusive to the department. Few college libraries have as yet been able to place librarians in charge of departmental collections except in law and medicine. That it would be desirable goes without saying, but lack of money usually prohibits it. This general plan, though seemingly complicated, works smoothly and is productive of good results.

The whole effort of the library, however, should be made to contribute to the need of the inquirer, whether student or professor. It should, through its resources as a reference store, be made to answer his questions. To this end the reference portion should be built up carefully, and the librarian himself should have certain office hours, or rather desk hours, during which he can lay aside his usual administrative duties and can serve as desk or reference librarian. To do this successfully he should know how to use the keys to the reference material, and he should attempt to know what the campus life demands. The college librarian must not let his duties consume him so completely that he has to forego knowing the college's life and thought. In addition to having the librarian approachable and accessible, the desk attendants should also be well trained in the use of reference material and especially taught to handle parallel readings and debate references easily. The real strength of the library and its consequent usefulness or uselessness to the student body lies just here. And in addition to this, it should be the duty of the librarian to take the various classes for a period or two each year during their course and explain certain phases of reference work to them. During the freshman year the catalog and a few of the indexes may be explained. In the second, preliminary work may be outlined in the prepara-

ration of debates and in the use of magazine indexes. In the junior and senior years work may be assigned involving the use of trade catalogs and the compilation of serious bibliographies. All should be so related to the work in course that it should not prove burdensome. As a matter of fact, it is best done when it is done as a requirement made by the professor, but carried out through the aid of the librarian.

In this paper, up to this point, I have spoken of what I conceive to be the correct relation of the college librarian to the president and the faculty and how he can perform best certain of his duties. From this point on I wish to point out what I think his relations should be to the students, or rather what his services and the services of his library should be to the student and to the state. I firmly believe that it lies with the librarian whether or not the student, when he goes out into life, is to be the possessor of a library conscience. By that I mean, whether or not there will be that in him which will cause him to note the absence or presence of a library in his community or of books in his own home. I hold it to be the duty of the college library to awaken this consciousness in him and so to cultivate it that it will give evidences of its power in his life in after years. In other particulars it should serve him thus: First, it should teach him to handle skillfully an alphabetical card catalog; he should be able to master its principle. If he becomes a physician, or a lawyer, or a merchant, or what not, in the modern professions and in the organization of modern business, he will find the need of it absolutely imperative.

Secondly, it should bring him a first-hand acquaintance with some of the special magazines and books which will be of service to him in his after career. He should learn that all useful knowledge cannot be carried by one memory, but that real ability lies in being able to find material in given sources.

Thirdly, he should be impressed with the value of reading for its own sake and as a means of constant pleasure and enrichment of the mind. He should be brought to the conviction that it is one of the royal highways to true culture.

Finally, the library should bring him, at

some rare moment, under the spell of some great inspirational book, under whose power he is made to see and feel the real meaning of life.

In the present issue of the LIBRARY JOURNAL is an article by President Wyer, of the A. L. A., entitled "Outside the walls," which I should like to commend to the college librarians in particular. Its central theme is that as a class librarians withdraw themselves from the life by which they are surrounded, that they view it as it were from afar. In my own experience I have felt the truthfulness of the accusation, and my life is a daily fight against that besetting sin. There are the thousands of books to catalog, the magazines gather incessantly for the binder, the debate references never cease to demand attention, a year of hard work could be devoted to the departmental libraries alone, etc., *ad infinitum*, and the tendency is ever present to stick by the task and let the life of the campus and the state sweep by.

In concluding this paper I want to say that I feel it to be the special duty of college librarians in the south, where real library extension work to a very large measure is going to have to be done through the schools, to break the silence by which their useful lives have been characterized and to speak forth to their respective states whatever word of helpfulness may be in their heart. In matters pertaining to education they should be looked to for leadership, and if education is to spread by means of the library as well as by means of the school, the voice of the college librarian as well that of the college teacher should be heard speaking of the way to a larger, richer, fuller life.

In his invitation to me to address you at this meeting Mr. Burnet suggested that I might simply tell you of our work at Chapel Hill. Naturally I have hesitated in doing this. I might say, however, that there are several features of our work in which I feel a particular interest and pride. The first of these is that our library is a growing library. I am finishing my tenth year in

its service. Since taking up my duties I have seen its gross income increase from \$2250 in 1901 to \$11,000 in 1910. I have seen its endowment grow from nothing to nearly \$60,000. I have seen its uncataloged collection of 35,000 volumes in 1901 grow into a cataloged collection of over 50,000. As a matter of fact, I have accessioned, or classified, or cataloged, or ordered, or handled in some way practically every book in the collection. I have witnessed the transition from an old to a new building, and it was my pleasure to draft the rough plans of our present home. Better than all of this, I have seen the staff grow from a librarian and two student assistants, who gave only a part of their time, to a staff of seven, two of whom give all of their time and five of whom give a good portion. Furthermore, the library has won a place for itself in the university and is permitted to maintain a student apprentice class, for which the students are given university credits, and to offer a course in library methods suitable for teachers to all students in the university preparing to teach. In so far as it has been possible, the library has tried to serve the state through representation on the State Association and Library Commission. It has been its rare fortune to help in the organization of both and to contribute to their increasing activities. During January, February, and March 134 letters were received by it from parties in the state asking for various kinds of information.

Again I ask pardon for mentioning these matters, but I merely mention them because in a very slight way they approximate what I think should be the full quota of work of the college library.

There is plenty of work for each of us to do. There is a splendid opportunity for us, even though handicapped for funds and restricted in what we consider our true limitations, to touch for good the life of our communities, and I have faith in us that as a body of workers we will yet bring to our southland the blessings of an intelligent, consecrated service.

EFFICIENCY IN COLLEGE AND UNIVERSITY LIBRARY WORK*

BY WILLARD AUSTEN, Assistant Librarian Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.

SOME years since the problem of greater efficiency in industrial plants began to be seriously studied and the results effectively applied in spite of the objection that came from the rule of thumb management that had come to be the standard of most industrial enterprises. Two cardinal principles that have crystallized out of this study and application are, first, the standardization of the process, by which is meant the finding the best way of doing any piece of work and requiring all workmen to do it that way; and second, the functional division of labor, by which is meant that some persons are better adapted to the doing of one kind of work than they are to other kinds, and efficiency requires the elimination of those not adapted to a particular kind of work and the substitution of those that are.

The use of the latest and best kinds of machinery has been so long an established principle in manufacturing processes, required by the law of competition, that it scarcely enters into the problem of industrial efficiency. The substitution of the new type of turbines that increase the horse power from 120,000 to 147,000 at the great Niagara Falls power plant is but an illustration of the industrial sensitiveness to the advantages of the latest type of machinery. But the improvement of the human factor in the industrial process has not been so obviously advantageous or possible.

This study of efficiency has called into existence a new type of official in the industrial world, who devotes his time, not to doing the work, but to the study of processes and the training of the workmen into the best ways of doing their work. They are known as efficiency experts, and while all managers of industrial plans are not convinced of the value of their services, enough has been done to establish the need of such work in some branches of industry.

It was not until the Carnegie Foundation

* Read before the New York State meeting, New York City, Oct. 27, 1911.

issued its *Bulletin* no. 5, under the title "Academic and industrial efficiency," that attention was called to the possible application of the greater efficiency principle to the intellectual plants of the modern world, be they colleges, universities or industrial schools. Although the writer of the *Bulletin* clearly recognized that there could be no such comparison between the cost of production and the finished product, having a marketable value, as in the case of the industrial plant, since there is no measurable finished product, he did emphasize what many have long felt, *viz.*, that much of the work in educational institutions is being done without the application of the principles of economy of time, energy and money, such as an industrial plant would be sure to apply from its very foundation. How far these principles can be applied and how desirable that they should be applied is a subject on which there is a wide difference of opinion. Mr. Slosson, in his "Great American universities," says: "There is too much lost motion somewhere in the process," and calls attention to the fact that many high grade officials are allowed to do the work of a lower grade of labor. Such a condition may be due to the use of antiquated machinery and methods, to the lack of organization or the principle of the functional division of labor. No one has studied the processes as yet with the object of standardizing them or applying the functional division of labor principle to the many divisions of an educational institution. There are those who contend that it is not possible to apply the principles of industrial efficiency to academic work even on broad lines, much less in any detailed way. Some critics of the application of the principles contend that such an application would destroy the idealism now sought in college work, that it would commercialize educational work and thus put it on a lower plane in the eyes of the young, who should be taught to value education above any commercial plane. Granting idealism to be an essential factor to

the highest type of education, is there any real reason why the college professor should not use business methods in the conduct of his department or individual work without contaminating the young, if to give them a little wholesome respect for economic principles can be regarded as contamination?

The application of the principles of efficiency to the work of a college or university library would probably be more difficult and at the same time more fruitful in results than in any other department of the institution. More difficult by reason of the fact that more machinery, that gets antiquated, is in use here, more tradition and precedent that has been handed down from former generations is sure to be encountered here. Few college libraries there are that have started with a clean floor, free from the accumulated rubbish of earlier days. The librarian may have come from the professorial group, with contempt for business methods. More fruitful because these things that make it more difficult, have operated to prevent the most effective work being done, and when once cleared away and the most approved methods introduced the results are bound to show an increase in efficiency. Because public libraries are more immediately under the direction of business men, and because the librarian is more often selected on account of his administrative ability rather than his scholarly habits, and also since there is likely to be less rubbish of the traditional character to be cleared away, we find more public than college libraries that have adopted the more efficient methods in their work.

The expert standardizer before he can work out a plan for increasing the efficiency of any work must first find out precisely what is the aim and object of the work done; and in any study of the methods of increasing the efficiency of library work, the work to be done, or rather the results to be achieved, must be clearly before him. In outlining such a study the most natural point at which to begin is with the library building, since manifestly an inadequate building, or a building designed without reference to the special work to be done therein stands in the way of efficiency. However, as a close observance of what is to be done therein is necessary before the building can be designed to meet the needs, a preliminary survey of

this work comes before the building is considered.

At the present time it is not possible to more than roughly sketch the various functions of a university and college library, for the good reason that as yet there is no general agreement or uniformity among college library workers as to what is most necessary or possible, so that any outline can at best be but the opinion of one person based upon experience and observation of the work that is being done or attempted, in many libraries.

At the very beginning we encounter the most marked distinction between the work of the college and the university library, so often confused in many of our educational institutions. The university library must aim to provide materials for research work in all branches of human knowledge, and nothing short of all the literature of a subject can give complete satisfaction. There is no room for selection or individual judgment as to the value of a particular contribution except in the hands of the user. How far short of the ideal in this respect the libraries are we all know. The college library has no such aim, as the college is not organized for research work, unless it is ambitious to be a university. The aim of a college library is to provide materials for making effective the teaching done in the college. The instructing force at a college may be ambitious to do research work, but clearly the first business of the library is not their needs, but the needs of the work as laid down in the curriculum. The university that is combined with the college has of course the two needs to provide for in the make-up of its library. This constitutes the raw material, to use the industrial term, with which the library must supply the needs of the college student, the embryo scholar, and the serious research worker, and the machinery, organization and methods used to get and make useable these materials either make for efficiency or hinder it.

The work of finding and getting these materials, in other words, the work of the order division of a library affords an opportunity for the use of many, if not most, of the best methods and appliances known to the commercial world. In other words, books at this stage may be handled pretty much as merchandise designed for a special need and

a special market. In this work then we study to advantage the methods of the counting house. It is to library credit that the counting house has not been slow to borrow from the library appliances that have worked great improvements in the business world.

The work of the next step toward making materials available, *viz.*, classifying and cataloging, is peculiarly adapted to the application of standardizing and the functional division of labor, because there is so much that can be, nay, must be, done by rules that are necessary to establish the essential law of uniformity in all such work. Here also we encounter great difficulty in making changes recognized as essential to the best work, because so much has been done before the better way is known that efficiency, or uniformity, must be often sacrificed; and library workers are apt to lay more stress on uniformity than the business world does. The functional division of labor is peculiarly liable to be ignored in the work of this division, and we not infrequently encounter here a duplication of labor by two or more high-priced officials. We have not as yet arrived at any uniformity of opinion as to the best organization and disposition of important work of this division.

The next major division of college library work, the one to which all that has been done before is contributory, and the one that is dependent for much of its efficiency on the work of the other divisions, is the division of use. Here we find, instead of uniformity, the greatest diversity in the work done, and perhaps for this reason more susceptible to the application of the functional division of labor than any other. It is a cardinal principle of the business world that a combination of closely allied interests is more efficient than to break them up into independent units. The various uses made of a large library are so interwoven that to separate them into several independent divisions is pretty sure to result in duplication of work and encroachment on each other's needs, not to emphasize unnecessary duplication of materials that might easily serve more than one need at different times. The functional division of labor suggests what some libraries are already working toward, *viz.*, the use of specialists trained in a particular subject for the assistance of readers

in the use of books dealing with that subject. The university or college library after providing readers with materials for research and collateral reading does not fulfill its highest function if it stops here, no matter how expeditiously and satisfactorily the work is done. In common with all other departments of the university, the library is a laboratory where students should be taught to find books, to use books, and particularly to produce books; where the ability to find is often of greater importance than the material found; where the young scholar should learn to detect and correct the bibliographical mistakes of the writers that have preceded him. Literature is full of obscure and incorrect citations that the rising generations stumble over in their efforts to climb to the heights of scholarship, and libraries have a work to do to so guide the users of these materials that these errors may not be perpetuated.

The criticism has been made that college presidents and professors do not know the value of their libraries and are not teaching their students to know and use books. The criticism could and probably would be extended to the college librarian. As to whether professors know their libraries and the books therein, no one acquainted with the usual college professor could say that he did not know his own books. So well does he know the literature of his special subject that he is usually quite independent of the bibliographical aids that we librarians are so industriously compiling. Regarding the failure to teach the students to know and use books we shall all, even the public librarians, have to plead guilty, although Miss Salmon, of Vassar College, has pointed out a class of work that is being done there and elsewhere with effective results. This is one of the still unsolved problems that all colleges and libraries are facing in their work of training the young, and one of the most insistent for college librarians to keep before them.

Enough has been said to show the needs of a college librarians' association, apart from the general meetings of librarians, that these topics may be thoroughly studied.

As a preliminary to further consideration of the many detailed points to be considered in any effort to arrive at a standard of efficiency, the following skeleton outline is added:

LIBRARY BUILDINGS

1. Form and size of university library buildings.
2. General reading room: size and arrangement.
3. Stacks and their relation to the reading rooms.
4. Seminary and other special libraries and reading rooms in their relation to the book stacks.
5. The catalog and cataloging room in relation to the general reading room.
6. Order division with reference to the general reading room.

LIBRARY FITTINGS AND FURNITURE

1. Delivery desk arrangements, fittings and furnishings.
2. Catalog arrangements, cabinets and tables.
3. Readers' desks, chairs, lights, etc.
4. Catalogers' tables, chairs, book shelves, etc.
5. Order division's files and cabinets and other appliances for work.

ORGANIZATION OF LIBRARY FORCE

1. Chief executive officer.
2. Order and accessions division.
3. Classification and cataloging division.
4. Division of use.
 1. Reference.
 2. Circulation.
 3. Seminary.
 4. Departments.

Chief executive officer

1. Form of designation. Librarian? Director?
2. Duties.
3. Powers delegated to department heads.
4. Staff meetings.
 - (1) What questions discussed.
 - (2) What means of arriving at decision.
 - (3)

Order and Accessions division

1. Organization of the workers.
2. Business methods used.
3. Frequency of receiving books.
4. Speed with which books are put through.
5. Treatment of unbound materials.
 - (1) Loose plates.
6. Relation of periodical department to O and A division.
7. Collating books for defects.

Cataloging and classifying

1. Organization of the workers.
2. Written or printed cards.
 - (1) Cost of each.
 - (2) Time necessary for each.

3. Rules for work.

- (1) Adopted by whole staff.
- (2) Made and changed by the special workers.
- (3) How much is *department of use* consulted.
- (4)

Shelf department

1. Coördinate with or subordinate to O and A department.
2. At what stage of the progress of the book does this department take charge, viz., before or after labelling.
3. Inspection of books before going to shelves.
4. How promptly are books placed on shelves?
5. Who does this work?
6. How much latitude is allowed in the matter of putting books out of place due to the crowded condition?
7. How many persons admitted to the book stacks?

Division of use—organization of the several divisions

1. Issue of books for reading room use.
2. Issue of books for seminar use.
3. Issue of books for department use.
4. Issue of books for home use.
5. Open shelves for reference.
6. Open shelves for circulation.
7. Admission to the book-stacks.
8. Inter-library loan system.
9. Privileges granted to officers.
10. Privileges granted to students.
11. Provisions made for special workers.
12. Admission to seminary and other special work rooms.
13. Restrictions on different classes of books.
14. Method of recording books absent from shelves.
15. Order in the various reading-rooms.
17. (h) Show wherein efficiency laws can be applied.

FREDERICK MORGAN CRUNDEN

FREDERICK MORGAN CRUNDEN, librarian of the St. Louis Public Library for 32 years (1877-1909), died Saturday, October 28, at 12:40 a.m., in St. Luke's Hospital, St. Louis, where he had been a patient for nearly five years. In 1906 Mr. Crunden was first stricken with the malady which has resulted in his death. Though he has rallied several times, hope of entire recovery was long since given up by his physicians and intimate associates. Mrs. Crunden, his wife and devoted nurse and companion during his long illness, survives him. For three years after his breakdown Mr. Crunden still held the position of librarian of the St. Louis Public Library, of which his resignation was not accepted until 1909, when Dr. Arthur E. Bostwick, of New York City, succeeded him. Mr. Crunden was born in Gravesend, England, September 1, 1847, the son of Benjamin R. and Mary Crunden. Coming to St. Louis while a child, he was educated in the public schools of the city and graduated from high school in 1865 with a Washington University scholarship. He took a course in the arts and sciences,

receiving a degree of bachelor of arts in 1876. During his college course Mr. Crunden took a vital interest in library work, and in 1877 he was selected as secretary and librarian for the St. Louis Public Library, then a small and inefficiently housed collection of books the usage of which was subject to charge. To the realization and development of the public library system Mr. Crunden consecrated his life. He was accorded national recognition in 1889, when he was elected president of the American Library Association. In 1897 he was made vice-president of the International Library Conference at London. He was a member of council of the American Library Institute, the Missouri Historical Society, and had written many articles for leading magazines.

At a special meeting of the library board on the day of his death, resolutions, as quoted below, were adopted, and it was ordered that all library buildings should be closed until 4 p.m. on the afternoon of the funeral. The flags in front of the unfinished library building were half-masted as soon as the news of Mr. Crunden's death reached the library.

The funeral was held in the Church of the Messiah (Unitarian) at Union and Von Verson Avenues, on Sunday, October 29, at 3 p.m. Owing to the illness of the pastor, Rev. John W. Day, the services were conducted by Rev. George R. Dodson, of the Church of the Unity.

The honorary pallbearers were George R. Carpenter, John F. Lee, William Maffitt, Hon. O'Neill Ryan, Joseph H. Zumbahlen, J. Lawrence Mauran and H. N. Davis, all members of the library board; Dr. Arthur E. Bostwick, the librarian, and Dr. Clement W. Andrews, of the John Crerar Library, Chicago. The active pallbearers, chosen from the staff of the public library, were Paul Blackwelder, Andrew Linn Bostwick, Jesse Cunningham, Leonard Balz, John L. Parker and Albert Diephus.

The church was filled with a congregation of representative St. Louisians. Flowers, which were numerous and beautiful, included a huge sheaf of white chrysanthemums from the library board and a large wreath and an open book of carnations from members of the library staff.

The resolutions adopted by the board, as noted above, were as follows:

Resolved, That the board of directors of the Public Library of the city of St. Louis, on the death of Frederick Morgan Crunden, the father of the Public Library and for thirty-two years its librarian, desires to record its grateful recognition of the great and disinterested part that he played in developing the Public Library system of this city and in placing it on the secure foundation where it stands to-day.

A practical idealist, Mr. Crunden early recognized the importance and necessity of the free library as a means of advancing popular education, and his remarkable energy and perseverance, added to genius for the prosecution of the special kind of work to which he devoted his life, enabled him to attain his ends in the face of discouragement and obstacles that might well have disheartened him. Forced to

leave the life-work that he loved at a time when his dearest wishes and dreams of it were on the point of realization, he retained, in the confinement and pain of years of illness, his affectionate interest in it and his hope and confidence for its future. His name, given to one of its most useful branches, and his words, fittingly carved over the portals of the new building where all may see them, will be perpetual reminders to the citizens of St. Louis of his unselfish devotion to them and of the effective labor in which he wore himself out in their service.

It was a curious coincidence that almost exactly as the news of Mr. Crunden's death and the order for half-masting the flags reached the new library building, the workman detailed to cut the inscription on the pediment was just putting his chisel into the first word of the excerpts from Mr. Crunden's addresses, which are to be placed there. This inscription reads as follows:

The Public Library of the City of St. Louis. Recorded thought is our chief heritage from the past, the most lasting legacy we can leave to the future. Books are the most enduring monument of man's achievements. Only through books can civilization become cumulative.

Frederick M. Crunden.

A TRIBUTE FROM MELVIL DEWEY

PERHAPS no man in the history of the A. L. A. has had more or warmer personal friends than our senior ex-president. For more than a quarter century he gave his life with rare unselfishness to the work he had chosen as most helpful to his fellows.

The old proverb that a prophet is not without honor save in his own country broke down with him, for St. Louis has from first to last been proud to record on all occasions its appreciation of a favorite son, who had done more perhaps than any other single man to make life better worth living for great numbers of its population. The inscription, which is a quotation from one of his addresses, and which the trustees have decided to carve in granite over the main entrance to the magnificent new building, a paragraph from one of Mr. Crunden's library addresses before the Round Table Club of St. Louis 27 years ago, is significant as standing for what he said at the beginning of his active library career, and which so fully expressed what he would say at the end. It sums up the gist of many volumes and many addresses expressing our highest ideals of our calling. On the same building is carved another inscription from the greatest library giver of all history, a fit recognition of Mr. Carnegie's gift. Below the two inscriptions might well be carved: "One gave a million dollars, the other gave his life." The work of Frederick M. Crunden and this palace of books, its fitting monument, will always be an inspiration to every librarian, young or old, who has in his heart that unselfish spirit which guided all of F. M. Crunden's life and without which no librarian can ever do the best and highest type of work.

September 20, 1911.

M. D.

THE PERTH MEETING OF THE BRITISH LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

The 34th annual meeting of the Library Association of Great Britain was held at Perth, September 4-8. The conference opened with the annual meeting of the Northern Counties Library Association. A communication from the parent association on the question of branch areas was considered and a resolution desiring the retention of the present area as the district of the Northern Counties Library Association was unanimously agreed to. The meeting of the national Association was formally opened by a civic reception. In his presidential address Sir John Dewar made a plea for the extension of free libraries to the rural districts.

Mr. L. Stanley Jast, honorary secretary of the Association, read a paper on "The immediate future of the Library Association," in which he pointed out that the Association had reached a stage clearly marked out by the adoption of the professional registration scheme and the formulation of branch associations properly articulated with the main body. The effect of these steps had rendered it certain that the lines of the future would be different from the lines of the past. The scheme of registration as it now stood in the by-laws of the Association was incomplete. It had been a matter of common observation, especially among the older members, that the non-professional element of the Association was decreasing and was taking a less important share in their activities year by year. Mr. Jast was aware that there were members who did not regard this with any particular concern, but he thought that he was justified in his concern for the future, for men who had been most closely bound up with the work of the Association, and who had borne the lion's share in laying the foundation upon which the Association was built, had been prone to look upon the gradual disappearance of the non-professional element as fraught with great danger. On such matters as the library bill, the presence among them of such members was of vital importance. With the growth of the professional spirit, the tendency had been more and more to elect to the council librarians to the exclusion of other members, and the registration scheme would inevitably tend to strengthen that development unless they amended the scheme so as to insure to the council a certain number of non-professional members. With a view to widening the interest in the Association, Mr. Jast suggested that they should approach other bodies who were at present outside, but who had kindred interests, with a view to effecting an amalgamation and combination—for example, with the museums. He thought that the Association should be reorganized into sections. There might be a municipal librarians'

section, a private and club section, a museum section, a biographical section, and so on. Technical questions could then be relegated to the particular sections, leaving the general meetings of the Association open for discussion of the larger questions affecting them.

The paper called for an animated discussion. Some were afraid that the museum section was not altogether feasible. The Library Association, in the judgment of some, ought not to be a professional association. It embraced all cultures and the best type of social development. Others questioned the feasibility of combining museum interests with those of libraries, claiming that the Museum Association would fight hard for an independent existence. One speaker felt that the division into sections would still further tend to narrow the interests of the Association, and others pointed out that the development of the provincial district associations could be accomplished only by decentralization of activities from the London office. It was thought that if the monthly meetings of the council were held in different districts it might further this end.

Mr. Cedric Chivers gave his interesting and instructive address on the relative values of leather and other binding material, which he had previously presented at the Pasadena conference.

Mr. James Christison, librarian at Montrose, read a paper on "Some factors contributing to the success of a public library," in which he advocated closer co-operation with the schools. That important phase of library development had been greatly retarded through the want of the necessary funds, and he gave instances within his own experience where the education department had blocked the proposal to provide books for home reading. Another factor which in his opinion tended towards the usefulness of the library was the extension of its privileges to country readers, but here again they were met by officialdom. The Forfarshire County Council had agreed to give a grant of £20 per annum to the libraries for certain privileges, but the Secretary for Scotland would not sanction the grant. In the opinion of the speaker the Libraries Act should be altered to cover cases of that kind. Mr. Christison expressed himself in favor of library buildings being used as art centres. He emphasized the need for increased co-operation between the church and the library.

In his paper on the projected "Bibliography of national history," Mr. H. R. Tedder, librarian of the Athenaeum Club, London, explained what had been accomplished since his proposal was first submitted to the Library Association 26 years ago. Part of the work had been completed by the late Dr. Charles Gross in his valuable "Sources and literature of English history from the earliest

times to 1485," of which a new edition was about to appear. The historical literature from the end of the 15th century to the present day remained to be dealt with. The work is now in the hands of an Anglo-American committee, and the projected "Bibliography of national history since 1485" will be a guide to the principal manuscript authorities, as well as a selected list of books, pamphlets, dissertations, articles in periodicals, dictionaries, encyclopedias, transactions of societies, and collected works. Brief notes will be added indicating the scope and contents of the works cited. The support of all librarians was asked for, and they were urged to subscribe to the work in advance of publication.

In the absence of Mr. W. E. A. Axon, his paper on "Lord Crawford's *Bibliotheca Lindesiana*" was read by Mr. Sutton, of Manchester. Alderman H. Plummer, chairman of the Manchester Public Library committee, read an interesting paper on "The place of the public library in civic life." He contended that there was one supreme purpose for which libraries exist, a trilogy of duties and obligations towards the community, imposed upon library committees as library administrators. The whole scope and aim of the work may be summed up in three words: recreation, education, inspiration. Alderman Plummer discussed the question as to how far library authorities were to take upon themselves the office of critics or censors as to what should or should not be placed in the hands of the public. After pointing out that the principle of selection was practically forced upon them by the inadequacy of the revenues of the public libraries, and affirming that the line between selection and censorship was indistinguishable, he said that the whole world was at present in a state of flux, seething with discontent. Everywhere political, economical, industrial, social, and moral landmarks were being uprooted and overthrown. Naturally all that restlessness and dissatisfaction found its expression in literature, and if library authorities were to be anything more than the passive agents of any and every type of propagandism, they were bound to put into force their faculty of selection. No library could evade that obligation. There were in circulation certain organs of opinion, ultra-socialistic, anarchical, in violent opposition to the existing order, advocating revolution, no matter how ruthless and extreme the methods by which it was brought about. To all such the doors of their libraries and reading rooms were effectually barred. But if these attacks on the foundations of society by brute force were thus recognized, was the obligation any less imperative when similarly harmful assaults, far more insidious and subtle, were made upon those moral sanctions and conventions by which society was held together,

and without which it would fall back into a state of savagery and chaos?

Mr. Plummer then took up and defended the action of the Manchester Library committee in deciding not to put into circulation the latest books of H. G. Wells—first, "Ann Veronica," and more recently "The New Machiavelli," and after analyzing these works he maintained that no amount of wriggling and slimy sophistries could redeem the characters of the former from contempt and abhorrence. He for one deeply deplored that so striking and powerful a genius as Mr. Wells should have been diverted from those original and brilliant speculations, scientific and social, by which he first won fame into those unwholesome and stifling bypaths. It was, he trusted, but a temporary aberration, and he confidently hoped for his return to saner and sounder themes. They would agree that they could not evade the obligation to keep an increasingly strict watch upon the class of literature, which was pernicious and demoralizing in tone, and which could not fail to have injurious effects, particularly upon the younger life of the community. In the library world they were face to face with conditions which were unknown to their predecessors. The mid-Victorian era, so little removed in point of years, was worlds away from them in thought and ideals. Its art was dead; its aesthetics excited derision; and its somewhat stodgy complacencies were despised; but in one respect at least it stood forth illustrious. Its fiction was magnificently pure and wholesome, and the great masters—Dickens, Thackeray, Anthony Trollope, Mrs. Gaskell, and the Brontës—rise up in judgment against our generation. Who would deny that we are living in an age of literary degeneracy, and breathing a polluted and miasma-laden air? Were there any such things left as truth, honor and duty, self-restraint and self-sacrifice? The social contract in all its bearings was being violently assailed, and the old brutal theory was again rampant that "they should take who have the power, and they should keep who can." Whether they could make headway against that tendency he did not know, but at least they could try.

Dr. A. H. Millar, Dundee, submitted some "Notes on library administrative work and legislation," in which he further discussed the fiction problem. Nearly every librarian had had to decide whether he should "blacklist" certain novels. Some moral purists maintained that the librarian ought to have plenary powers to exclude such books, but that was a matter not so easily settled. On the one hand, it might be urged that the librarian had no right to take the ratepayers' money to corrupt the ratepayers' children; but, on the other hand, the qualification of a librarian gave him no sanction to act as the responsible custodian of the people's morals. No single person had any right to compile

an index expurgatorius relating to fiction, and further, it would be cruel to compel a librarian to wander over the wide field of modern fiction, with all its weeds and blossoms, so that he might, after infinite labor, pick out the white flower of a blameless novel. The name of an author now afforded no security that his latest work would be harmless. Several of the most popular novelists had begun their careers with irreproachable works, and degenerated unexpectedly into sex problems that were both risqué and unedifying.

The needs of the blind were discussed by Miss E. A. Austin and Mr. G. E. Roebuck in interesting papers on the present condition and possibilities of public library service to the blind. Miss Austin appealed for the coöperation of public libraries in making more adequate provision for the blind. The reading blind were increasing in numbers, and it was only reasonable to ask that something should be done at the libraries to put them on an equal footing with their more fortunate fellow citizens. The two great difficulties in dealing with distribution of books among the blind were geographical and financial. Some organized scheme might be devised which would lessen the geographical difficulty, and incidentally the financial. She strongly advocated the establishment of a national library. Mr. Roebuck submitted a resolution, which was unanimously adopted, to the effect that in the opinion of the Association it was desirable to secure a systematized circulation of embossed literature amongst the blind through the medium of public libraries, and that the council be asked to appoint a special committee for the purpose of considering the best means to that end.

The distribution of public documents and government publications was the subject of a paper by Mr. H. Tapley-Soper, of Exeter, who called attention to the government's parsimony in the distribution of documents. The convenience of the public or the demands of public libraries did not apparently enter into the calculations of the authorities of the Stationery Office. The purchase of government publications by public libraries under the present system was a monstrous imposition on the taxpayer, for he was actually paying for these goods twice over. Sir John Dewar suggested that the librarians should worry their M. P.'s until they got such documents as they wanted.

The last of the papers was a contribution by Mr. R. A. Peddie, of the St. Bride's Foundation Institute, London, on "English libraries: a study in administrative chaos." Mr. Peddie urged that an effort should be made to secure better conditions in librarianship. He wanted every small boy who was an assistant in a village library to have an opportunity of rising even to the position of director of the British Museum, and his ap-

peal to them was to "educate the public, agitate for professional recognition, and above all, to organize the profession." If the library profession was to be a real profession, they must so organize that they would get the prizes of the profession for themselves, instead of allowing these appointments to go to outsiders as consolation prizes for something else. Mr. H. Tapley-Soper gave it as his opinion that the time had arrived when a royal commission should be appointed by the government to inquire into the whole question of library service.

The annual business meeting of the Association was held Friday afternoon, when various matters of more special interest were discussed. Liverpool was chosen as the place of the annual meeting for 1912, when it was hoped to have more foreign visitors in attendance. In the evening the members dined together under the presidency of Sir John Dewar.

THEODORE W. KOCH.

LIBRARY PROGRESS IN BRITISH COLUMBIA *

It is with mixed feelings of pleasure and regret that I present my report on library work in British Columbia during the year which has intervened since our last conference—of pleasure because in certain directions there has been a notable advance, and of regret because that advance has not been general throughout the province. The province of British Columbia is the largest organized sub-political division on the continent of North America. It embraces an area of 395,000 square miles. Its population, exclusive of Asiatics, is about 280,000. It is rich in all those natural resources which make for greatness and prosperity. Its forests, mines, fisheries, and fruit, farming and grazing lands are attracting attention the world over. The population is rapidly increasing and development is proceeding apace. Two transcontinental railways are pushing through to the coast—the Grank Trunk Pacific and the Canadian Northern Pacific. Both of these lines pass through undeveloped territories which in the near future will be opened up by the settler and the prospector. In the great interior progress is the order of the day, and the towns in that region are increasing in size and importance. But with all this material progress there has been no corresponding library development. I am speaking now of the interior and not of the cities of the coast. It is only fair to add, however, that the people are beginning to evince an interest in library matters, an interest which, I believe, will bear fruit in the near future. The prospect at the present time may not be particularly inviting, but I am sure that we

* Report read at Pacific Northwest Library Association meeting, Sept. 6, 1911.

are about to enter an era of development. To those who are in touch with the conditions prevailing here, these remarks may seem over-sanguine, nevertheless in my own mind the signs of the times are favorable. We are backward; we have accomplished very little; we have a great task before us, but the situation is not hopeless. I do not disguise the fact that I am an optimist — there is no place for pessimism in this western land where there is room for all, work for all, and hope and happiness and prosperity for all. We are in the formative period of our history, but that should not dismay us; indeed that very fact should incite us to greater efforts. Where there is so much material prosperity, we shall not have long to wait for the book and the library. I live in the hope that at no distant day I shall see in every town in the interior of this grand province a properly constituted public library and reading room. No community can afford nowadays to be without that complement to the school and the college. The library is the handmaiden of the educationist.

Now, it is not unlikely that two questions have arisen in your minds while listening to these remarks. You may have wondered why we of British Columbia are so far behind the times, and how it will be possible to transmute our *vis inertiae* into an active force for good.

Well, we do not have to go far to find the answer to the first question. As in all new countries, the vicissitudes of pioneer life have borne heavily upon our people. We have been so busily engaged in making homes for ourselves, in building roads and bridges, in prospecting for minerals, in working our mines, in felling our forests, in clearing our lands, in gathering our harvests, in rounding up our cattle, in developing our fisheries, and in opening up the country generally, that we have had very little time to give to the ethical and spiritual — to that broader education which springs from good reading and plenty of it. But we have now advanced so far along the road of material prosperity that we may well turn our attention to the amenities of civilization.

And how are we to bring about a better state of affairs? That question is not so easily answered, but the problem is not insoluble. We have established a splendid school system, which is an honor to the province, and I do not see why we should not be equally successful in establishing public libraries. The demand for an adequate public school system created it, and the demand for adequate public libraries will create them. To a certain extent it is a question of demand and supply. When the demand is made the supply will be forthcoming. But in this, as in all things educational and for the general good, we should see that the demand is created; in fact we should keep well ahead

of the demand, otherwise we may have to wait a long time for real library development, and for all that stands for in the life of the community. In this strenuous age there is no room for a *bookless* community any more than there is room for a *thoughtless* man. No community should be forced to forego the benefits which spring from the public library. We cannot afford to allow any community to be without one. A properly conducted library makes for happiness, for knowledge, and for good citizenship.

Taking it as axiomatic, then, that libraries are requisite and necessary in British Columbia, we may pass on to the consideration of the manner in which their establishment may be best promoted. At present it is exceedingly difficult to start a library in any of our towns or country districts, because we have no organization to aid those willing and anxious to undertake such work. We have no public library commission, no library organizer, no library act, no operative machinery of any kind whatsoever. Before anything can be done we must have adequate legislation. It is my pleasant duty to report in this connection that the provincial authorities are interested in the subject, and I hope before long that British Columbia will have a mod.1 library act, amply meeting all our requirements. With a good law in force, and trained librarians, we shall be in a position to carry on an energetic campaign, having for its object the establishment of public libraries in all parts of our noble heritage. In several places, thanks to certain public-spirited men and women, small libraries have been established, and these should be aided and fostered.

These remarks do not apply, of course, to the incorporated cities of the province, because they have the power, under the Municipal Clauses Act, to pass by-laws to provide for the building and maintaining of free libraries. The chief cities of British Columbia are: Victoria (40,000), Vancouver (110,000), New Westminster (12,000), Nelson (7000), Nanaimo (7000), Grand Forks (3000), Revelstoke (3500), Fernie (3500), Cranbrook (3500), Ladysmith (3500). The population in each case is only an estimate, as the census returns of 1911 have not yet been announced. In scarcely any of the places mentioned may be found free libraries properly equipped and adequately maintained.

At present the only library legislation to be found on our statute book is the obsolete act of 1891, the provisions in the Municipal Clauses Act empowering incorporated cities to build and maintain free, or partially free, libraries, and the amendment to the Public Schools Act, passed in 1910, which reads as follows: "Whenever a board of trustees shall set aside a sum of money for the purpose of establishing a library or adding thereto, there may be granted from the provincial

treasury a sum equal to one-half the amount so set aside, not to exceed \$50 in any one year, to be expended in the purchase of books therefor."

The section just quoted is a move in the right direction and it has had an encouraging effect. The wisdom of the provision has been clearly exemplified, and there is no doubt at all that it has and will greatly benefit the public school libraries.

In the matter of legislation, I do not think that we could do better than follow the example of Ontario. The Library Act of that province is a statesmanlike and practical ordinance which, modified to meet our peculiar conditions, and with certain extensions, would serve us well. As the act has been in force for two or three years, we should have to guide us the experience of the officials who have been charged with its administration, which means that we would be in a position to profit by the mistakes (if any) which may have been made in framing the law. Alberta and Saskatchewan have already followed the lead of Ontario, with, I believe, good results. At any rate the machinery has been provided and it is ready for use whenever the people of those provinces may wish to take advantage of it.

The interior of the province, which for the purposes of this paper I shall define as that territory lying between the Coast Range and the Rocky Mountains, offers a peculiarly inviting field for the library worker. In the agricultural, horticultural and mining districts are many small towns which should be encouraged to provide literature for the instruction and amusement of their inhabitants. We have such places as Lillooet, Ashcroft, Peachland, Summerland, Penticton, Naramata, Barkerville, Phoenix, Kaslo, Michel, New Denver, Greenwood, Quesnelle, Fort George, Hazelton and many others, all of which, I believe, would gladly organize small libraries and reading rooms if the necessary machinery were provided and inducements offered. The same remarks apply with equal force to the district of New Westminster, which lies to the west of the Coast Range, where we have Ladner, Huntington, Cloverdale, Central Park, Steveston, Mission City, and other thriving places. In the coast district again there are Port Simpson, Stewart and other centers; while on Vancouver Island we have Esquimalt, Duncan, Comox, Cumberland, Courtenay and Alberni. The Queen Charlotte Islands may also be mentioned, as great development is taking place there. In fact all parts of British Columbia towns are springing up, almost like the proverbial mushroom, in the course of a night. You will understand, then, that we have indeed a problem to solve, but I have no doubt that it will be solved and in a manner that will reflect credit upon the province.

So far I have not been able to tell you of

any solid accomplishment—I have only been able to hold out a promise for the future. But now I should like to speak for a few moments of what has actually been done in the past year. All clouds have a silver lining, you know, and ours are no exception to the general rule. We have been fortunate enough to welcome to our ranks this year an able, energetic, and scholarly librarian, who, undoubtedly, will accomplish much. I refer to Mr. R. W. Douglas, recently appointed to the Public Library of Vancouver. At present there is only one building, but I believe that Mr. Douglas and the members of his board are contemplating the establishing of branch libraries in localities at a distance from the main library, a proposal which will be certain to receive the support of the citizens. Since his accession to office Mr. Douglas has added to his collection a large number of books, some of them of rarity and value.

The library possesses 20,000 books, 33 per cent. of which are novels. An active staff of 12 carries on the work of the institution, which covers an average circulation of 14,000 volumes per mensem, or 160,000 volumes per annum. More than 300,000 people make use of the library. A large number of the best technical works have been placed in the reference room, and in the last six months 6000 books of all classes have been accessioned. It should be added that a pretty children's room, equipped with 1600 carefully selected books, is one of the improvements introduced recently.

With regard to the Public Library of the city of Victoria, I cannot, I regret to say, report great progress. In their report of last January the commissioners outlined certain improvements which it was hoped at that time it would be possible to make in the present year. The program included branch libraries and a children's room. But "the best laid schemes o' mice an' men gang aft agley," and our hopes were doomed to disappointment. This library is a Carnegie foundation, and, of course, it is subject to the usual provision that a sum of not less than 10 per cent. of the amount donated for the building shall be expended annually upon its maintenance. When the by-law was drawn up, owing to some misapprehension, that sum was made the maximum and not the minimum annual expenditure. The mistake was discovered early in the year and a by-law rectifying the error was submitted to the ratepayers, which unfortunately met with defeat. It seems that the people did not clearly understand the nature of the enactment, for on no other grounds can its defeat be accounted for. Fortunately, however, a public-spirited gentleman, the Honorable Mr. Justice Martin, of the Court of Appeal, stepped into the breach and offered to defray the expense of resubmitting the by-law to the electorate. I am glad to say that it will be

placed before the ratepayers just as soon as the necessary number of signatures to the petition has been procured. It is not likely that the by-law will be defeated again. In consequence of this contrepéts it has been impossible for Dr. Hands, the librarian, to institute much-needed reforms, or to extend the activities of the library. In fact, pending the passage of the by-law, very little can be done. However, I can report with pleasure that in one direction, at least, something has been accomplished. The commissioners, deeming it essential to the welfare of the library that the services of a technically trained assistant should be secured, were fortunate enough to find Miss Helen Stewart willing to accept the position of assistant librarian. Miss Stewart, who received her training in the New York Public Library, is keenly interested in her work, and she is a valuable accession to the ranks of our little band of trained library workers. Miss Stewart, I believe, enjoys the distinction of being the first trained librarian to enter the service of a public library in British Columbia. Miss Alma M. Russell, of the Provincial Library, is the pioneer trained assistant of the province of course, but she has always been in the service of the Government. I need only add that as soon as funds are available, many improvements will be made in the Public Library of Victoria, and not one second before they are needed. We are badly in need of a children's room, branch libraries, and better accommodations at headquarters.

The Victoria Public Library is administered by a staff of four. In 1910, 57,834 books were issued; the daily average was 190, and the largest monthly total 5,469. The circulation per capita in the year mentioned was 1.44. When we take into consideration the fact that the population of the city is 40,000, it cannot be said that these figures are satisfactory. They prove clearly enough that, comparatively, only a small proportion of the population make use of the library. It is but just to say, however, that if the library had been properly equipped, it would have been crowded with borrowers. The people themselves want books, and good books, and it will not be long before their wishes are considered. It is somewhat anomalous that in the capital of the province such a condition of affairs should exist.

You may perhaps forgive me if I now refer for a few brief moments to the work of my own particular department. It is with great pleasure that I tell you that the contract has been awarded for the new Provincial Library of British Columbia. As I think most of you are aware, we have carried on our work for many years in quarters neither designed nor suitable for library purposes. At present we are using 15 scattered rooms in the Parliament buildings; in fact, we have

squeezed our books into all available spare places. It goes without saying that, in consequence, we have been sadly hampered in the administration of the department. We have scarcely sufficient space to store the forty odd thousand volumes of reference works of which the library is composed, and it has been quite impossible to provide a first-class service. We are doing what we can in the circumstances, but I fear that it is not a great deal.

However, a new era is about to dawn for the Provincial Library. In the new building we shall have reference, reading, map and study rooms; quarters for the Provincial Archives; good accommodation for the Cataloging department, and a large stack which will accommodate not less than 250,000 volumes. Construction is to commence shortly and the building will be ready for occupation, I hope, not later than January, 1914. In the meantime we shall have to carry on our work as best we may in our present cramped quarters.

I should like to say a word or two about our Travelling Library department, which has been placed under the supervision of Mr. Herbert Killam, who recently joined the staff, and which is now being organized on a sound basis. In spite of the many difficulties which we have been called upon to contend with, I think that I may fairly claim that the libraries have rendered good service. We send them out to the rural and mining communities and, judging from the letters received, I gather that they are highly appreciated. There are at present over one hundred libraries in commission. Each case contains between sixty and ninety selected volumes divided proportionately amongst the following classes: ethics, natural science, social science, useful arts, literature, description and travel, fiction, juvenilia, biography, history and reference. The proportion of fiction is about 40 per cent. In this way some eleven thousand books are being circulated throughout the province. The volumes distributed have been a boon to the residents of remote districts. Under Mr. Killam's able supervision the department will increase its activities and enlarge its sphere of influence. Up to the time of Mr. Killam's appointment it was difficult to administer the department in a satisfactory manner, because the staff of the Provincial Library was so small that it could not give that attention to the travelling library branch which its importance deserved. When the staff was engaged upon its regular departmental duties, the travelling libraries were perforce neglected, and *vise versa*.

Of interest to librarians and bibliographers no doubt was the announcement made a short time ago, that the Provincial Library had obtained from the Honorable Mr. Justice Martin, of the Court of Appeal, his extensive and exceedingly valuable collection of Northwest Americana. The library is the

result of 23 years of laborious effort on the part of the learned collector, and I need not remind you that it contains many unique volumes, pamphlets, charts, maps, engravings and manuscripts relating to the discovery, exploration and settlement of the vast territory lying to the westward of the Rocky Mountains and north of the Columbia River. It is particularly rich in material dealing with the operations of the Hudson's Bay Company in the west. I could recite the titles of many rare works which are to be found in the collection, but the time at my disposal is far too short to enter into a bibliographical disquisition. I may mention, in passing, however, that coveted little work by Dalrymple, entitled "Plan for promoting the fur-trade and securing it to this country by uniting the operations of the East India and Hudson's Bay Companies," printed by George Bigg, in London, in the year 1789. Not for many years has that pamphlet of 32 pages been on the market. On another occasion perhaps I may have an opportunity of laying before this association a few particulars concerning the Northwest Americana in the possession of the Provincial Library; we have some fine material not commonly met with. A catalog of the whole collection is now being prepared, and before our next conference I hope to distribute copies of it.

In his address of welcome, the Minister of Education, the Honorable Henry Esson Young, told you of his plans for the new Provincial University at Point Grey, not far from Vancouver, so I need not refer at this time to that matter, which is one of much importance to the students of British Columbia. The library will be a splendid feature of the institution, and it goes without saying that it will be perfectly equipped for its important work.

With the increasing activity of the public libraries of Victoria and Vancouver, and with the erection of the new buildings previously mentioned, it will not be long before the southwest portion of the province will be well served in the matter of libraries. As for the interior, development will proceed apace just as soon as an adequate library act may be passed.

ETHELBERT O. S. SCHOLEFIELD,
Provincial Library, Victoria, B. C.

A NEW DEPARTURE .

IN the course of study for the high schools of Chicago, issued by the board of education of that city in January, 1911, "Library economics" appears among the optionals for the third and fourth years. It grew out of the needs of the hour in the Englewood High School.

In the reconstruction of the building for

this school several years ago provisions for a general library were made; a stackroom, a reference-room, and a special reading-room for the English classes of the fourth year were arranged. The room last mentioned became later the workroom of the library. One of the teachers was made librarian, being excused from record work and the charge of a division room.

Reorganizing the library and preparing cards for a new catalog proved so great a task in addition to classes, that student help was asked for. Eventually the young people who offered their services were organized into a volunteer class to whom instruction was given after school one day in a week. In two semesters a total of 38 pupils enrolled, some of whom could find time for their assignments only after school hours.

It was felt that their faithful work deserved recognition. A discussion of the work with Principal Armstrong led to the suggestion that an outline based on what could be done and its educational value should be prepared. The subject was then presented to the committee at that time working on the revision of the curriculum by Mr. Armstrong, its chairman, and found a place in the new "Course of study" in effect January, 1911.

At the beginning of the semester immediately following, 31 young people, members of the junior and senior classes, registered for the subject, the only class in any high school, as far as it has been possible to learn, doing the work regularly done by the library apprentice classes. At the present time there are 40 students enrolled in the subject, forming two classes. Each pupil has a regular assignment in the library itself, and does his share of the actual work in that department under the direct supervision of the librarian.

The full course calls for five periods a week during the junior and senior years. It is believed that practically the same ground can be covered as in the apprentice classes conducted in connection with the public libraries. The classification and arrangement of books, the use of the library, the need of the public (as represented by a body of 1600 students), definite knowledge of the text books and the supplementary reading required in the high school, some knowledge of the administration of public libraries, the history of the library movement in America, should prove valuable training to these young people.

Some first student helpers have sought work in libraries to pay their way through college; others entered the apprentice classes connected with the Chicago Public Library and are now occupying good positions. To these, at least, the course has proved its practical value.

MRS. CARRIE E. TUCKER DRACASS,
Librarian Englewood High School

THE VALUE OF A SERIES NUMBER IN REGISTRATION

THE rapid growth in the number of borrowers in libraries affords sufficient reason to consider our method of registration.

It has been impossible for the writer to make an exhaustive study of the subject, but the present manner, with its necessary detail, gives evidence of the need to simplify and improve it.

As a means toward this end the introduction of a series number with the registration number presents possibilities for consideration.

Very little explanation is necessary. Under this plan the new applicants and the re-registered borrowers would each year be numbered consecutively, beginning with one preceded by a series numbers, as 1-1, 1-2, 1-3, etc.; and the following year 2-1, 2-2, 2-3, etc. The application blanks would be kept as heretofore, in one alphabetical file. This plan requires no radical change in the existing methods and no additional work; but it brings certain advantages which will prove of value.

The fact that every year there will be some small registration numbers, that is, numbers of two or three figures each, will be appreciated by the desk assistant, as it will save time in charging a book, and will aid in accuracy.

A comparison of the relative size of the registration numbers would perhaps be of interest in this connection. In libraries with 10,000 names on register and a yearly increase of 200 new applicants and 2000 re-registered borrowers there would be, under the present system, 4000 registration numbers of five figures each, while under the new system the following would occur:

100 registration numbers of 3 figures or less.
900 registration numbers of 4 figures or less.
3000 registration numbers of 5 figures or less.
In a small library of 5000 borrowers with a yearly increase of 500, and re-registered 500 there would be, under the present system, 1000 registration numbers of 4 figures each, but under the new system we should have:

100 registration numbers of 3 figures or less.
900 registration numbers of 4 figures or less.
As will easily be seen, the effect of the series number is to reduce the size of the re-registration number.

At the time of re-registration, which varies in libraries from three to ten years, the series number will prove an easy guide by indicating, at a glance, whether the borrower should be re-registered; and also by providing for the withdrawal of the application blanks from the file, making it possible, with considerable less time taken, to keep the applicants' file free from dead wood.

The use of two series numbers, one for the juvenile register and one for the adult, would be an advantage in large libraries, making a

simple method by which to distinguish between the two. Where this is done, and by requiring re-registration every five years, it would be possible to repeat the same series numbers, thus avoiding the use of a series number of more than one figure. This would make it possible, in a comparatively short time, to destroy the registers, thereby reducing the space now required for these volumes. All the necessary statistics for the month, year, or term of years can be ascertained as easily under either method.

It would be of value to hear the opinion of others in regard to the advisability of adopting this method.

KATE WYCKOFF BROWER.

MUNICIPAL REFERENCE LIBRARIES AND ARCHIVES

IN recommending such a bureau to the Board of Freeholders, the Civic League of St. Louis made the following statement:

"It is apparent to every one who has ever given any thought to such questions or has tried to find out anything about his own or any other city government, that there is need for an organization or department for the collecting, collating and filing of information on municipal, social, political and economic questions.

"The value of comparative data in dealing with municipal questions can hardly be overestimated, especially when so many new problems are constantly arising. A department of this kind would prevent many ill-advised measures now advanced from becoming laws and would often save the city an actual loss by preventing the passage of ordinances which have proven unsatisfactory in other cities.

"An officer whose duty it will be to keep in touch with municipal movements everywhere and be ready to supply the information to those who are charged with making the laws and administering them should, we believe, be provided for in the new charter."

Speaking at a conference of city officials and others soon after the organization of the Baltimore bureau, President Remsen, of the Johns Hopkins University, made the following statement apropos of the work inaugurated by that bureau:

"It may fairly be said that that nation which makes most use of the scientific method is the most advanced nation, taking everything into consideration, and in the long run that nation will outstrip the others.

"That the industries are dependent upon the cultivation of the sciences is well known. Innumerable striking examples of this could be given. It can also be shown that in the study of the problems of government, whether these problems be those of a municipality, of a state or of a nation, the scientific method is of vital importance. What

this method is may be summed up in a very few words. It is that method which proceeds in the most sensible way to solve problems. Whenever a wise man has a problem to deal with he first endeavors to find out what the facts are, and after he has learned the facts, he proceeds to action; his conclusions are drawn from the knowledge of the facts. This is the scientific method; this is the only sensible method of going to work in any field, whether it be the field of nature, of business or of government. Progress in its broadest sense is due to the use of this method."

Recognizing this condition, and impressed by the good results following the establishment of legislative reference bureaus in several of the states, the National Municipal League in 1909 appointed a committee to report upon the feasibility and desirability of municipal reference libraries. The first work of the committee was, of course, to learn what was being done along this line, either by special legislative reference or municipal reference libraries, and inquiries were made of the librarians of the public libraries in all cities having a population of 50,000 or over. The replies indicate that there is almost complete unanimity as to the great need for the establishment of municipal reference libraries, but there was not the same unanimity as to how this should be done. The committee feels that these replies are strong evidence of the need of such libraries. This committee, of which Dr. Horace E. Flack, librarian of the Baltimore Department of Legislative Reference, is chairman, has made a striking report on the whole question, which has been widely distributed among librarians, with the result that an extended interest in the subject has been aroused.

In 1910 the committee was continued with Dr. Flack as chairman and the following members: Hon. Thomas L. Montgomery, state librarian of Pennsylvania; Miss Edith Tobitt, librarian of the Omaha Public Library; Hon. Oscar Leser, of Baltimore, and Clarence B. Lester, of the Legislative Reference Division of the New York State Library.

CLINTON ROGERS WOODRUFF.

REUBEN McMILLAN FREE LIBRARY, YOUNGSTOWN, OHIO

THE new building of the Reuben McMillan Free Library was opened to the public on Dec. 3, 1910.

It occupies a corner lot 130 x 300 feet and measures 130 feet front by 130 feet side, with possible future extension at rear. It sets 75 feet back from the street. Its cost is \$150,000.

The exterior is of Italian renaissance ar-

chitecture. The walls are of reinforced concrete with limestone exterior facing. The building is considered fireproof, wood being used only for doors and window casings. The furniture, cases and stacks are all steel with the exception of table and desk tops and chairs. Wires are all insulated in concrete and the heating is from the city plant. There seems to be practically nothing to burn, and the building is further protected on the outside by hydrants. The economy of insurance is consequently great.

The floors are covered with rubber tiling in the most used part of the building, with linoleum elsewhere. The stack floors are of glass.

The building is simple and dignified and in accord with the use to which it is built. It is of goodly proportions and built for a capacity of some 225,000 volumes. It is planned from the library point of view, the architect being chosen after the floor plans were practically arranged and the needs and relations of departments decided. With these points given, the size and capacity of rooms were first determined; the amount and arrangement of furniture, shelves and stacks were then planned and the contracts for these let. The remaining money was then used for other parts of the building and exterior. The plan was a happy one; we were able to get what was needed from the library viewpoint, and the things that we had to do without were the non-essentials. It moreover gave us a simple building. From the viewpoint of the book the setting is successful, while the rooms are simple and dignified, restful and pleasing. It is the book that invites one.

The building is of three floors, including basement, some four feet below grade at the front of the building and on account of lesser height in basement stack, on the grade at rear. The main entrance with outside steps leads directly into the vestibule, the object being to give a broad, hospitable outlook on entrance. From the vestibule access is gained to the rooms on the main floor and by staircases to basement and second floor. In the vestibule are telephone booths and space for checking umbrellas.

A conversation room with tables and chairs and a desk for writing opens from the vestibule. In this room hangs the portrait of Mr. McMillan, for whom the library is named. The following tribute hangs beneath it:

"A man who sought neither wealth nor honor save as these were to be found in the faithful doing of his duty. He spent a long life for meagre salary in training the youth of this city to live the highest intellectual life, and when his name was chosen for the library, it was because his generation chose to honor and revere that type of manhood which finds its best expression in
"that high, stern-featured beauty of plain
devotion to duty."

On a pedestal stands the bronze bust of Mr.

Andrew Carnegie, whose gift of \$50,000 made the erection of the building possible. In the reading room are signs, "There is a conversation room if you wish to talk."

Directly in front of the vestibule main entrance, and with glass partition, is the loan room. It is here that the architectural effect is gained. The room is dignified, and is finished in Caen stone. The ceiling is of extra height, 20 feet, with glass construction, and above in the roof is a skylight. By day there is natural lighting and in the evening electric lights are used between the skylight and glass ceiling, giving a sunlight effect through the yellowish art glass. The room is surrounded by the Parthenon frieze in plaster cast. The furniture comprises the loan desk and its equipment, catalog case, with adjoining tables and chairs, benches and show table with glass top and at a height for comfortable inspection when standing, a revolving photocase and paper and string table. On the sides of the room are glass partitions, admitting a general view of reading and children's rooms. On the north (quietest) side are the general reading rooms. At the rear of the loan room one passes directly into the stack. Open access is maintained throughout.

The reading rooms consist of general reference room with adjoining (by glass partition) newspaper and periodical room. There is too an open shelf room connection with the stack, as well as direct entry therein. The general effect of the first floor is its openness. Almost complete supervision is maintained from the loan desk as a central administrative point. The rooms are furnished with tables, chairs, fire-places, wash-stands, magazine racks and settles. Special attention was paid to the comfort of readers. The shelves are of comfortable height and sizes are relative to varied classes of books shelved. Ledges at a reading height are used where heavy books are to be consulted.

The windows are large, utilizing the greatest amount of daylight possible. The height of windows are 57½ inches from the floor, the measurement being determined by the wall cases, the tops of the cases forming the sill of the window. At the back of the cases and with perforations in a continued case top are the recessed radiators, the heating being adjusted by thermostats. In the reading rooms and stacks overhead lighting is used of simple designs with Tungsten lights.

The shelving is fitted, of solid and simple construction and practical lines. The various appliances are most practical.

The children's room, with its special equipment, was specially mentioned in the April number of the *LITERARY JOURNAL*.

The stack room occupies practically the entire rear of the building, and is of five floors with a possible sixth. The first floor

of the stack is in the basement, there being two floors to one floor of the building proper. Care has been taken that the stack floors meet the main floors on a level, except in basement, where inclines are used. Thus there are no steps over which books must be carried. Of special interest in the stack room are the wide aisles and space between stacks and windows for tables and chairs, and the almost continuous windows with broad window seats. It is here that future extension of the building will go on.

The stack room, as the entire library, is shelved to a comfortable height and is of easy access. It is admirably fitted with label holders, book supports, end shelves and bulletin boards of most approved design. The ventilation through the stacks is further gained by specially made lower shelf. Adjoining the stack on main floor is the librarian's room, with vault and office, and a mezzanine floor directly above these rooms has the staff locker and rest rooms.

On the second floor of the main building are the lecture and story-hour rooms (see *LITERARY JOURNAL*, April), music, trustees' and special study rooms, one of which is now used by the Historical Society. The stack room, adjoining this floor, is devoted to practical arts and trades. Another general work-room connects with this floor.

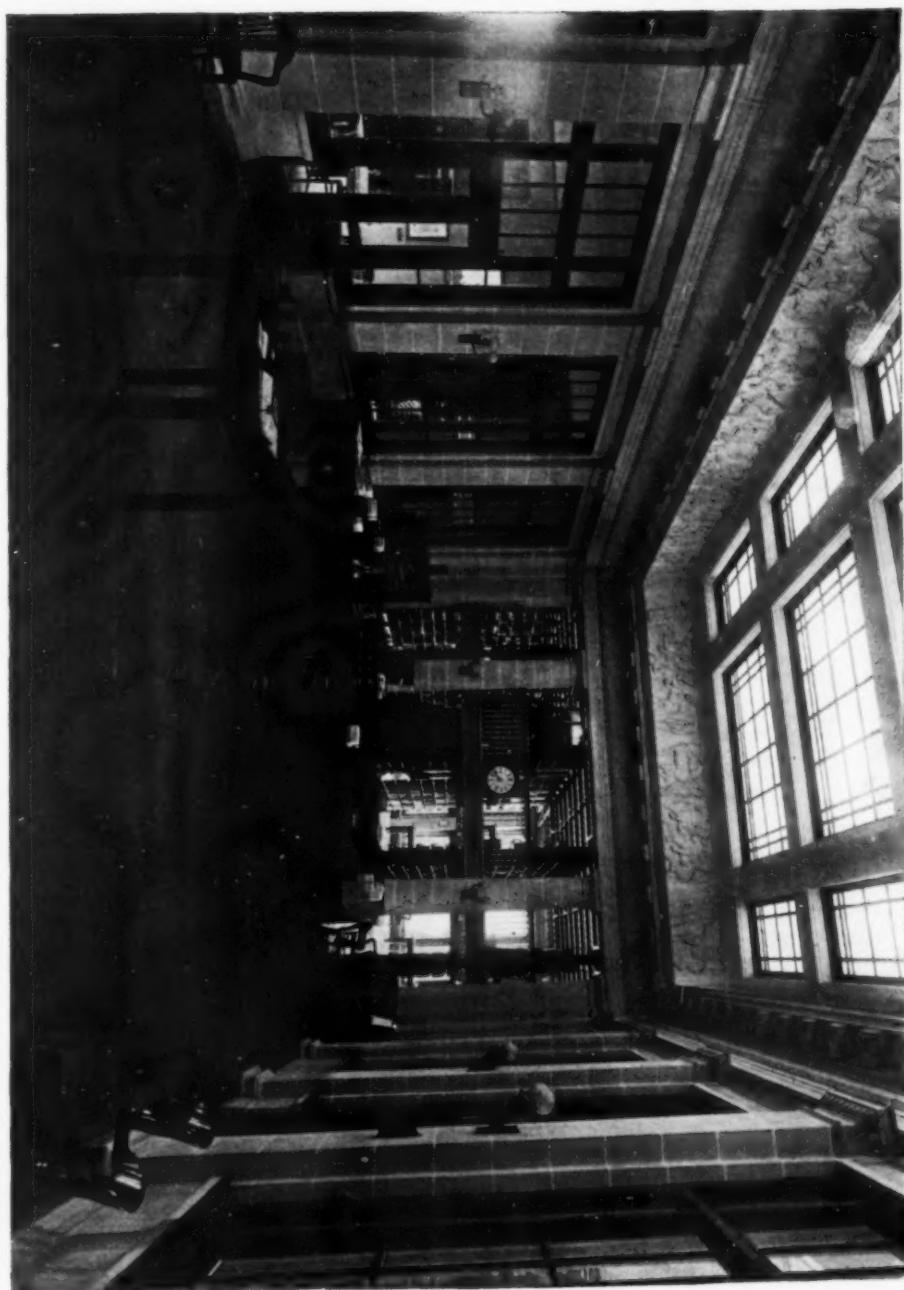
The treatment of the basement has been a specially happy one, in that one does not seem to be in a basement. The rooms are pleasant. Specially to be mentioned is a future newspaper room 20 x 56 feet with outside entrance. The room is at present used by the Medical Association and its special library. Adjoining the stack, on each side, are the receiving and unpacking room and school and branch room. The basement stack room is used for bindery books, branch and school books, also for mending. Connected with it is a disinfecting closet. Other basement rooms are boiler room, in case of emergency, the building being heated by the city plant, a future bindery, two unassigned rooms, toilets and storage room. A vacuum cleaning system is installed.

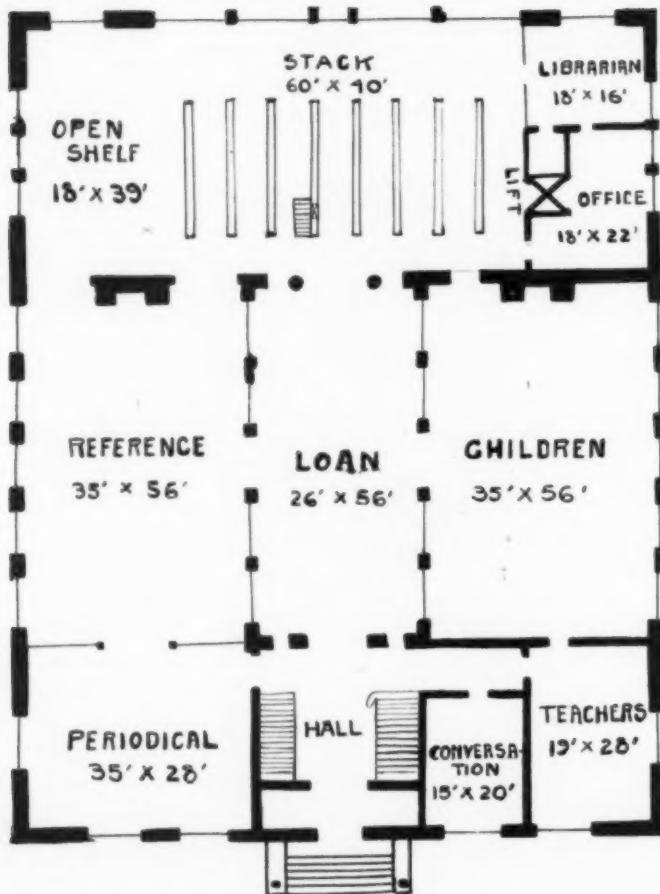
Over the building, with exception of skylights over stack and loan rooms, is a capacious attic and above a roof garden. An elevator, which adjoins stacks, goes from basement to roof, and there are booklift and stairs connecting stack floors. The rear of the lot will be laid out for garden with settles for readers.

The library is greatly indebted to various members of the library profession, and specially to those who had new buildings, for the suggestions of what to have and what not to have. We were fortunate, too, to have the willingness and ability of the General Fireproofing Co. to construct the work and make all possible improvements in mechanical equipment.

ANNA L. MORSE.

REV. HENRY MILLIAN FREE LIBRARY, VOLUNTEERSBURG, OHIO.
LOAN ROOM.





REUBEN M'MILLAN FREE LIBRARY, YOUNGSTOWN, OHIO. MAIN FLOOR.

American Library Association

AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION. Bulletin, vol. 5, no. 4. Papers and proceedings of the 33d annual meeting of the American Library Association, held at Pasadena, Cal., May 18-24, 1911. pp. 50-288. O. Chic., A. L. A., 1911.

This volume of A. L. A. Proceedings is the fifth to be published by the Association. The contents cover first the general sessions, followed by the affiliated organizations, A. L. A. sections, public documents, round table, attendance summaries, and attendance register. The volume shows careful editorial work and appears in good season, coming out with the beginning of fall activities.

State Library Commissions

VERMONT BOARD OF LIBRARY COMMISSIONERS

Fairgoers at eight Vermont fairs have seen the exhibit of books and pictures, loaned by the State Board of Library Commissioners; have learned what they can borrow of the state, and what helps the state gives to town libraries and to towns without libraries.

Sightseers especially enjoyed the pictures. Both adults and children spent much time looking through the set of Spanish views, the government pictures of the Panama Canal, the photographs of Boutwell, Milne & Varnum Company's big granite quarries, and of the Proctor marble quarries.

Many people were surprised to learn that there was such a commission, and it was for these people that the exhibits were made. When the commission's aims and work were explained, they said that it was "a fine thing!"

Several school superintendents and school teachers asked for details, and took lists and applications for travelling libraries.

A good number of farmers showed interest in the 15 agricultural books loaned by Orange Judd Co. The commission made arrangements with this company to take orders at the fairs, and so save men the bother of ordering for themselves. Many men, who gave no orders, examined the books, and made notes about them. People from outside the state were also interested.

A sign, "Nothing for sale," attracted many persons who otherwise would have avoided the booth. Some, on the other hand, who wanted stereopticon views, were disappointed at being unable to buy them there.

State Library Associations

KENTUCKY LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

The fifth annual meeting of the Kentucky Library Association was held at Berea, Oc-

tober 5-6, and was one of the most profitable and successful in the history of the Association.

The first session was held in the Alpha Beta room of Lincoln Hall, Berea College, Mr. Wm. F. Yust, of the Louisville Free Public Library, presiding. The meeting was opened by Miss Fannie C. Rawson, secretary of the Kentucky Library Commission, with a paper on "Aids for librarians," and numerous helpful and suggestive publications were on exhibition for examination. The discussion which followed was led by Miss Celeste Lucas, of the Paris Library, assisted by Miss Julia A. Robinson, assistant secretary of the Kentucky Library Commission. Mrs. Spears, of the Covington Public Library, Miss Dillard, of the Lexington Public Library, Mr. Yust and Miss Pratt, of the Louisville Free Public Library.

Second on the program was an address by Miss Adeline B. Zachart on "The creed of the children's librarian." The discussion was led by Miss Florence Dillard. At the close of the session the delegates visited the college library with Miss Euphemia K. Corwin as guide.

The evening session was held in the auditorium of the college chapel. In addition to the librarians, between 400 and 500 of the students and faculty were present. After music by the college orchestra and a cordial address of welcome by Dr. Wm. G. Frost, president of Berea College, an address on "Some tendencies in secondary education" was given by the state supervisor of high schools, Professor McHenry Rhoades, of the State University. A vocal solo by Mr. Ralph Rigby, music director of Berea College, followed, and the program was closed by an address, "The librarian and the poet," by James W. Raine, professor of English language and literature, Berea College. The evening session was followed by a delightful reception at the home of President Frost.

Friday's program began at 7:30 with a tour through the modern and well equipped college buildings. The third session was called at 9 o'clock in the library. Miss Rebecca Averill, fourth vice-president of the Kentucky Federation of Women's Clubs, extended the greetings of the federation, expressed a belief in the great educational value of the Association, and promised the continued and hearty support of the federation. Miss Julia A. Robinson read a paper on "Book selection." Miss Lindsey, of Frankfort, led the discussion which followed, and practically every one took part. Numerous lists of books most frequently in demand in the various libraries represented were submitted for consideration.

The business session was called at 1:30 p.m. in the parlor of Boone Tavern. Invitations for the next conference were received from Paducah, Covington, and Lawrenceburg.

The officers elected for the coming year were: Miss Lilian Lindsey, Frankfort, president; Mr. Wm. F. Yust, Louisville, first vice-president; Miss Florence Dillard, Lexington, second vice-president; Miss Fannie C. Rawson, Frankfort, secretary-treasurer; Mrs. Isabel H. Shepard, Covington, member-at-large of the executive committee.

At 3 o'clock, on invitation of the college authorities, the delegates started on an outing to Indian Fort Mountain. Horses and carriages were provided, and the pinnacle was reached in time for the party to see the sun set and the moon rise. Supper was served on the mountain-top, after which a delightful hour was spent in story telling and singing. The weather was ideal and the arrangements perfect. The return trip was made in the moonlight.

FANNIE C. RAWSON.

MAINE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

The 17th meeting of the Maine Library Association was held September 15, 1911, at Bowdoin College Library, President Hartshorn in the chair. Nearly 50 were present during the two sessions held in the morning and afternoon.

The reports of the secretary and treasurer were read and accepted. The treasurer's report showed a balance of \$79.40. It was voted that the next meeting should be primarily of the round-table type, with not more than two prepared papers or addresses.

Among the questions discussed were the following: Periodical indexes; Work with women's clubs; Increasing the circulation of non-fiction; A central exchange for superfluous books; Collating and plating books; Teaching the users of the library how to use it to advantage.

Officers of the Association are as follows: President, Prof. William H. Hartshorn, Litt. D., Bates College; vice-presidents, J. H. Winchester, Corinna Public Library, Mary H. Caswell, Waterville Public Library; secretary, Gerald G. Wilder, Bowdoin College Library; treasurer, Alice C. Furbish, Portland Public Library.

At noon all the visiting librarians had dinner at the Eagle Hotel as guests of the college library.

GERALD G. WILDER, *Secretary.*

MINNESOTA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

The 10th annual meeting of the Minnesota Library Association was held at St. Alban's Beach, Minn., September 20 to 22, with an attendance of 98, including librarians, assistants, members of library commissions, and trustees.

The first session was held Wednesday evening in the parlor of St. Alban's Hotel. Mrs. Helen G. McCaine, president of the Minnesota Library Association, introduced the speakers of the evening. Miss Gracia Countryman, librarian of the Minneapolis Public

Library, gave the address of welcome in a few fitting words, which was followed by the address of Mr. George B. Utley, secretary of the American Library Association, on the subject of "Reaching the people." Mr. Utley said he was a believer in conventions because they kept the members of an association in touch with what was being done along their line of work. He emphasized the need of making it easy for people to get the books they wanted and not subject them to too much red tape. He suggested that teachers of the public schools be taught how to use the library tools and to accompany their pupils to the library and show them how to use the reference books, indices, and card catalog. Librarians were urged to attend teachers' meetings and to labor, not with the children less, but teachers more.

The librarian should know personally the needs of her clientele and endeavor to have the books ready for them when wanted. Send good literature to the farmers through travelling libraries when you cannot reach them through the town library. It is not good business to charge a fee. Use every effort to induce people to come to the library, and enlist the merchants and other business men of the town to help along this line by calling attention to books on subjects they are known to be interested in, and to timely books on any current topic of discussion that are known to be on the shelves of the local library.

On Thursday morning the round-table discussion on "Book selection" was conducted by Miss Lutie E. Stearns, of the Wisconsin Free Library Commission. In her talk Miss Stearns first took up the subject as to the one in the library that made the selection. She stated that in many cases the book committee of library boards took full charge of the matter, the librarian knowing nothing about the selection until the books were received from the booksellers. Miss Stearns insisted that no one should be employed as a librarian who was not competent to select the books, as the librarian should be the one best qualified to know the needs of her community from her everyday experience with the readers.

Untrustworthy book reviews were next dwelt upon, it being shown that nearly every publishing firm had some avenue through which it advertised its books. Librarians should guard against reviews published in periodicals owned by publishers and also against much of the modern advertising of books. *The Nation*, the *Dial*, and the *New York Times' Saturday Review* are a few of the reviews that are independent of publishers. The "A. L. A. book list" is the safest guide in existence to-day. The "A. L. A. catalog," the "New York State Library best books of the year," the *Publishers' Weekly*, or the *Cumulative Book Index* and *Book Review Digest* are some other valuable

helps. The selection of fiction is the greatest problem, especially with such authors as Robert W. Chambers, who alternates wholesome Revolutionary War stories with daringly suggestive studies in sensualism. The solution lies in buying only that which you can read yourself or from reviews upon which you can absolutely depend.

Another problem is that of the unused book. In most libraries there are many books that are not read at all. Librarians often spend a great deal of money in building up certain classes, irrespective of the public demand. When a library is started it is well to have the best of the popular things in each class, but why, when the prevailing taste is found to run pretty largely to certain classes, and the original purchases in some other classes do not circulate to any extent—why, with a small book fund, should it be deemed necessary to insist on including works in the unused classes? And this brings up the question of the apportionment of the book fund among the various classes. We recently heard it argued that the librarian should determine in advance of each purchase just how much she should spend for each class.

Now it might be that not a book of science, for example, would be published in a six-month that would be worth the buying. The inevitable result of such a plan religiously carried out would be the purchase of books we would not want and would lead to the purchase of mediocre material. Again, it has been urged that the small library should never buy any books costing more than \$1.50. We do not believe that the library with a limited book fund should buy many expensive volumes, but books of value that supply a real need should be purchased. All subscription books should be avoided. By waiting they can usually be picked up for one-half the original cost. Sets and series should be avoided in the small library.

Miss Flora F. Carr, of the Mankato Public Library, in speaking on the topic "Per cent. of children's books to buy," said that in many libraries books are purchased for the children's department when the librarian feels that books are needed or when the demand comes. But regular and systematic buying makes far steadier growth, and selections are apt to be made with more care. It may be impossible for the average library to decide upon a certain per cent. of the book fund to be used in the purchase of children's books and to hold always to the amount. One-third or one-fourth is the usual per cent. set apart for this purpose. The condition that the children's work is in will help to determine this per cent. for the individual library. The amount to be spent should include the buying of new titles, replacements, and added copies. Keeping up the replacements and buying additional copies of books worth while are just as impor-

tant as the placing of new titles on the shelves. The Ginn and Heath edition, Grosset & Dunlap, and some others were recommended for circulation from this department, and copies of beautifully illustrated and more expensive editions be purchased for table use and reference.

Miss Martha Wilson, supervisor of school libraries, in speaking on "Correlation with the school library," said there certainly was need of more correlation. In many instances there is duplication of expensive sets when one would serve the community. The school and public libraries serve the same community and it is desirable to have the school library shelved at the public library and circulated as a part of it. This would largely reduce the duplication and facilitate the circulation among pupils.

Miss Lilly Borreson, librarian of Two Harbors Public Library, discussed the topic "Foreign books." She firmly believes that in communities where there are many foreigners the library should provide books for them in their native language. The children soon learn the English in school and on the street and do not care for the foreign books, but adults are slow in learning a new language and are in need of books in their native tongue for recreational reading. Modern literature does not appeal to the emigrant. They prefer translations of Dickens, Scott, Eliot, and Dumas. The Scandinavians, Germans, Finns, and Yiddish emigrants are among those who request books in their own language. The children will call for books in English, and preferably those of American history and biography.

The next subject discussed was "Book ordering," by Miss Frances Earhart, librarian of the Duluth Public Library, who said to order from the dealer where you could get the best price, the cheapest transportation, and the quickest service. Miss Earhart advocated the ordering of books often—at least once a month—even in small libraries. People want books at the time their interest is aroused. It is worth while to buy a new book if there is a demand for it.

The rental collection came up at this time for a brief discussion. In some libraries it has proved a successful means of providing all the new fiction required. This plan has been tried in some places. A small sum, say \$10 or \$25, can be used to buy this collection and loaned at the rate of five cents a copy per week, the money from this rental being used to buy more books for the collection. The standard of the library should not be lowered by putting questionable books in this collection.

The trustees' round table was conducted by R. C. Pickering, of Virginia, Minn. The opening topic was a discussion of better financial support. Mr. Pickering said that in their library they had no trouble in securing all the funds needed for use by the library

board, but he understood that conditions were not so favorable in many of the small libraries of the state. He believed the library fund should increase with other improvements of the city. In many instances the per cent. of taxation was not large enough. The library, in order to enlarge its usefulness, should have more funds at its disposal. "The cost of service and administration took the larger part of the fund, and little was left for the purchase of books.

It was the opinion that from 20 to 30 per cent. should be available for the book fund. Trained librarians should be paid as well as grade teachers in the small cities and be entitled to a vacation on full pay at least once a year.

It was suggested that a businesslike budget be prepared by the financial committee of the library board showing what was needed for books, salaries, improvements, and other necessities and presented to the council each year. Several librarians reported that their boards had received larger appropriations when the council was approached in this way.

It was the opinion of several present that few library board members knew much about the administration of a library or the work done by a librarian, and if they would inform themselves on the matter they might be more willing to pay better salaries, furnish substitutes occasionally, and grant vacations.

Thursday afternoon the members of the Association were given a trip across the lakes, the guests of the Twin City Library Club. The day was perfect and the autumn foliage at its best. A dinner served in the St. Alban's Beach Hotel concluded the day's program. Miss Arabel Martin, of Minneapolis Public Library, acted as toastmistress. The address of the evening was given by Dr. George E. Vincent, president University of Minnesota, on "The social memory." C. G. Schulz, superintendent of public instruction, responded to the toast, "The library and education," followed by Miss Lutie E. Stearns on "The library and country life." Miss Clara N. Kellogg, of Neighborhood House, St. Paul, gave a talk on "The library and the little citizen."

On Friday morning Miss Louise Fernald, of Rochester Public Library, conducted the story hour symposium. Miss Fernald stated that upon inquiry she had learned that only 12 libraries out of the 78 in Minnesota were now conducting story hours. Some few others had tried it, but for various reasons had discontinued.

The aim of the story hour is to cultivate a taste for good literature, to bring to the notice of the children books which they would not otherwise read, and to train the ethical side of the children's nature. The good telling of stories appeals to the emotions, giving impulse towards virtue, honor, and courtesy, making for the enlargement of

narrow lives by bringing joy and beauty to the individual.

The children's librarian seems best adapted for the work, which should be conducted at regular periods and after a systematic plan. Nearly all the librarians who have tried the story hour think the results justify the effort involved. It brings new patrons to the library, teaches concentration, deepens impressions, strengthens memory, cultivates the imagination, and generally elevates the taste of the reader. If the teachers of the public schools would follow a course of story hour literature, instead of reading fiction to their pupils at odd times, they could greatly aid the librarian in leading the children to better things.

Miss Marie A. Todd, art department, Minneapolis Public Library, gave a talk on the "Use of pictures in libraries." Miss Todd said she believed in teaching people to look for beauty and called attention to the current magazines as a source of many beautiful pictures. Discarded magazines could be utilized for making collections to be used in libraries, the cost in time and work in the cutting of these pictures for mounting and circulation being the largest item of expense. These collections are to be used by the public school teachers for special days, study of history and geography, literature, or any phase of their work. A great deal of material may be found along all these lines, as well as pictures of distinctly art topics. The club women will also be glad to have access to such collections and any other study clubs of a community. The Perry and the Brown pictures can also be used in this collection together with many inexpensive colored prints. Trade catalogs and railroad folders afford another source of supply and can be had for the asking.

Picture postcards form another delightful addition to the picture collection, and when mounted are effective for exhibition.

The mounting and storing of the pictures was next considered. Manila board is good for the children's collection, and the 8-ply Melton board in brown and gray for the art pictures and colored prints. A mount that is too heavy and shows soil easily should be avoided. Two good sizes for the mounts are 8 x 10 and 11 x 14, which can be cut from the gray and brown sheets without any waste.

The mounted pictures are best cared for in cases, while the unmounted prints may be kept in folders or Manila envelopes. A simple classification is desirable. Put the class number in one corner, front or back, and arrange by it. Mr. Dana says no arrangement is so good as an alphabetical one by subjects, with guide cards for each subject, the pictures standing on ends like cards in a catalog. Mr. Dana's pamphlet gives an excellent list of subject headings, and can be had from the Wilson Publishing Com-

pany for 35 cents. Miss Todd illustrated her talk with beautiful examples of the pictures from her collection.

A short business session followed, and the resolutions calling for the affiliation of the Minnesota Library Association with the American Library Association were read and adopted by unanimous vote of the members of the Minnesota Library Association in session.

The adoption of the report of the nominating committee resulted in the election of the following officers: President, Miss Margaret Palmer, Hibbing; vice-president, Miss Frances Earhart, Duluth; secretary-treasurer, Miss Arabel Martin, Minneapolis; executive committee, Miss Miriam Carey (St. Paul) and Mrs. Alice Lamb (Litchfield).

ELIZABETH CONNER, Secretary-treasurer.

**NEW YORK STATE TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION
—LIBRARY SECTION**

The program for the library section of the New York State Teachers' Association, Albany, Nov. 27-29, is outlined as follows:

Monday, November 27, 1911, 8:00 p.m.

Opening general session of the State Teachers' Association, State Capitol Assembly room.

"The public library and the public school," Mrs. H. L. Elmendorf, president American Library Association, vice-librarian Buffalo Public Library.

"Boys and books," William Byron Forbush, author of "The boy problem."

"The new State Library and its relations to schools and teachers," James I. Wyer, director of the State Library, Albany, N. Y.

Tuesday, November 28

Conference of teachers and librarians.

Topic: "How can we best influence the reading of boys and girls?" "Arousing an interest in the great children's classics," Miss Clara W. Hunt, director of children's work, Brooklyn Public Library. "The transition period in a girl's reading," Miss Anna C. Tyler, New York Public Library, New York City.

General discussion, opened by Miss Addie E. Hatfield, State Normal School, Oneonta, N. Y.

Topics suggested for discussion:

"Ways of reaching children who do not like to read."

"Effect of the moving-picture shows on children's reading."

"How can we counteract the influence of the comic supplement?"

"Stepping stones for the boy with the nickel library habit."

"Books for very little children. Picture books."

"Encouraging the ownership of books. Books for Christmas presents."

Library exhibit

NOTE.—The object of this exhibit is to make known to teachers and librarians of New York state what the State Education Department and the public libraries are doing to help the schools. An important part of the exhibit will be a collection of lists of approved books compiled by the leading libraries of the country, special reading lists for boys and girls, material for holidays and anniversaries, etc., the various library aids which would be of service in school work.

Plan for exhibit

- I. State aids in school work.
 - a. Travelling libraries.
 - b. Mounted pictures.
 - c. Lantern slides.
 - d. Book lists. (Best books of the year, etc.)
- II. Some United States documents and state documents useful in school work.
- III. How the public libraries are helping the schools.

Note.—The following public libraries will contribute to this exhibit photographs, lists, and bulletins showing their work with schools and for children of school age:

 - New York Public Library.
 - Brooklyn Public Library.
 - Buffalo Public Library.
 - Pratt Institute Free Library, Brooklyn.
 - Utica Public Library.
 - Binghamton Public Library.
 - Free Public Library, Newark, N. J.
- IV. School library work. (Some helps available.)
 - a. Care of school library. Organization, book selection.
 - b. Classroom libraries. (Typical classroom libraries for the different grades will be represented, methods of keeping records, etc.)
 - c. Books for children.
 1. Graded lists.
 2. General reading lists.
 3. Good illustrated editions of classics for children.
 4. Landmark set illustrating old-time children's books.
 - d. Story-telling and books to read aloud.
 - e. Pictures for kindergarten use.
 - f. Scrapbooks and bulletins useful in normal school work.
 - g. Nature study helps: books, lists, Cornell bulletins, government publications.
 - h. Helps in holiday and anniversary celebrations.
 - i. Book-marks and reading-ladders.
 - j. Debating topics and references.
 - k. Outlines for courses of instruction in normal schools and high schools.
- I. High school library work.
 1. Reading lists.
 2. Clippings.
 3. Illustrated books.

- 4. Mounted pictures.
- 5. Current topics bulletin.
- V. Teachers' professional library.
 - a. List of best books.
 - b. Educational periodicals.
 - c. Annual summaries of books on education, with notes as to their value.
- VI. Christmas book exhibit.

Communications concerning this exhibit should be addressed to Mr. Frank K. Walter, vice-director of the Albany Library School, chairman of Committee on Library exhibit.

For information about the meetings, address Mary E. Hall, The Girls' High School, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Library Clubs

BAY PATH LIBRARY CLUB

The autumn meeting of the Bay Path Library Club was held in Westboro Public Library, Oct. 17, 1911. About 75 were present.

Miss Zaidee Brown, agent for the Massachusetts Free Public Library Commission, spoke on the "Possibilities of the village library." She suggested many ways of reaching people who never use the library and the work the library can do socially.

Dr. Mary H. Sherman, of Brookfield, on the subject "How the library can help in village improvement," told of what the library can do by its books to teach the people to make better roads, gardens and have better homes. Mrs. O. W. Judd, of Westboro, spoke of the influence the library can have in a town by being beautiful itself, and so teaching the people to appreciate beauty, and through good books help to form character and good citizenship.

At the afternoon session Miss Ellen E. Maynihan, supervisor of story telling in the Worcester playgrounds, read a paper on "Story telling, old and new." She gave a brief history of story telling, and showed how it influenced boys and girls. She told the stories of "The patient Griselda" from Chaucer, "The good bishop" from Les Misérables, and "The tar baby" from Uncle Remus.

WINNIFRED S. TARRELL, *Secretary.*

CHICAGO LIBRARY CLUB

The Chicago Library Club held the first meeting of the year at the Hiram Kelly Branch of the Chicago Public Library, Friday evening, October 20. The new president, Mr. Tweedel, of the John Crerar Library, was in the chair, and in spite of the rain about 75 members and friends of the club were present.

According to custom this first meeting of the year was devoted to reports from the library meetings which have occurred during the summer. Miss Whitcomb, of the Lincoln Center Branch of the Chicago Public Library, spoke on "Some impressions of the Pasadena conference," and Miss Field, of the Chicago Public Library, gave a report of the Illinois meeting at Joliet. Mr. Legler then spoke briefly of the history and aims of the new branch which was opened to the public in June of this year, and told of its rapid growth and the place it was so quickly taking in the life of the community.

The latter part of the evening was in charge of the social committee; refreshments were served and an opportunity given to go over the new building.

Nine new names were added to the list of members.

HARRIE EDNA BROOKE, *Secretary.*

SOUTHERN WORCESTER LIBRARY CLUB

The Southern Worcester Library Club held its 12th meeting Oct. 10, 1911, at the home of Miss Bancroft, chairman of the board of trustees of the Hopedale Library, and a member of the board of visitors of the Massachusetts Library Commission. Mr. Belden, state librarian of Massachusetts, gave a description of the growth and usefulness of the Massachusetts Library Commission. As the meeting was especially arranged for the trustees in the club, Mr. Belden gave them a clear and concise account of their duties and privileges.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Miss Sornborger, president; Miss Putnam, 1st vice-president; Miss Darling 2d vice-president; Miss Day, secretary.

SYRACUSE LIBRARY CLUB

At the meeting of the Syracuse Library Club on October 18 an account of his work was given by Mr. W. L. Neill, librarian of the Solvay Process Company. Assisted by a committee of 20, about 50 serials are examined regularly and information bearing on their processes and patents is abstracted and distributed in printed form to between 80 and 90 technical experts employed in their works here and in other places. Reports were given of libraries visited and sessions attended by those who went to the New York State Library Association meeting in September.

EDITH E. CLARKE, *Secretary-treasurer.*

EDITOR'S NOTE:

Library commissions, associations and clubs should send prompt reports of meetings to the LIBRARY JOURNAL, if they are to be included in the current issue.

Library Schools and Training Classes

CARNEGIE LIBRARY OF ATLANTA TRAINING SCHOOL

The Library Training School of the Carnegie Library of Atlanta opened on September 25, 1911, for its seventh session.

The enrollment of the class was as follows:

Miss Emma Bragg, Auburn, Ala.
Miss Janet Brown, Atlanta, Ga.
Miss Eunice Coston, Birmingham, Ala.
Miss Susie Lee Crumley, Atlanta, Ga.
Miss Laura Hall, Montgomery, Ala.
Miss Mabel Jones, Atlanta, Ga.
Miss Frances Newman, Atlanta, Ga.
Miss Annie Pierce, Charlotte, N. C.
Miss Chloe Smith, Round Oak, Ga.
Miss Amelia Whitaker, Atlanta, Ga.

The practice work extended from September 25-30. The regular schedule of the school was taken up October 2.

DELIA F. SNEED, Principal.

DREXEL INSTITUTE LIBRARY SCHOOL

NOTES

The class of 1912 held a class meeting on October 6 and elected Margaret Farr president, and Elizabeth J. Amory secretary-treasurer.

Three story-hour courses are to be conducted by the students, under the direction of the school, in as many settlements of the city. Miss Helen G. Betterly, of the Osterhout Free Library, will give a lecture on "Story-telling" on October 26, in preparation for this work.

GRADUATE NOTES

Lillian Evans, Drexel, '11, has been appointed in the Wilmington Institute Free Library.

Edith Fulton, Drexel, '05, has been appointed librarian of the Oak Park Branch of the Free Library of Philadelphia.

Charlotte Gregory, Drexel, '11, has been appointed upon the temporary cataloging staff of the Newberry Library, Chicago.

Emily Glezen, Drexel, '09, has resigned her position as librarian of the Public Library of Niles, O., to accept the librarianship of Oil City, Pa.

Mary E. Herr, Drexel, '10, has been appointed as first assistant in the 96th Street Branch of the New York Public Library.

Charlotte Perkins, Drexel, '01, resigned her position with the Mercantile Library of Philadelphia to become the librarian of the Chestnut Hill Branch of the Free Library.

JUNE RICHARD DONNELLY, Director.

NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY—LIBRARY SCHOOL

Since the last report of the school one accepted applicant has postponed entrance to

another year. Miss Lou L. Jennings, New York City, A.B., Oberlin College, has been admitted from the library staff for a partial course. This makes the full number 35.

An assistant instructor has been added to the faculty, Miss Ida M. Mendenhall, A.B. of Earlham College, a graduate of the Pratt Institute Library School and for several years past librarian of the State Normal School at Geneseo, N. Y., where she introduced a course in the study of the use of books and library methods.

Those members of the Public Library staff who are scheduled to lecture to the school were invited to meet the faculty and students in the classroom for a social hour during the first week of the school, and incidentally to christen the school's samovar.

Lectures are being given in a ground-floor and a second-floor lecture-room, and in a part of the classroom which has been fitted up with lecture-chairs. The lectures scheduled during October were by Dr. Billings on the history of the library, by Mr. Lydenberg on the special collections of the library, by Mr. C. G. Leland, of the Board of Education, on public education in New York City (the first of the lectures on civic subjects), and by Mr. Percy Mackaye on the drama as literature (the first of the course on literary subjects).

The collection of books for immediate reference and books for reading is growing gradually, the intention being to have eventually a model collection for cataloging purposes, one for use in connection with the fiction courses, one for essays, poetry, drama, etc., for browsing use, and one for professional subjects.

At present students are taking advantage of the good weather to enjoy outdoor excursions in their free time, and a "hiking" club has been formed for interesting walks.

MARY W. PLUMMER.

NEW YORK STATE LIBRARY SCHOOL

The school began its 26th annual session Wednesday, Oct. 4, with an enrollment of 46 students, including several members of the staff of the New York State Library who are taking only a part of the course. This exceeds considerably the number which it was at first planned to admit, and the large enrollment has been made possible only by the increased shelf and work space available in the new location in the Guild House of All Saints' Cathedral. More than twenty of the students have had previous library experience and there is a larger number of men than usual (13 in the two classes).

A list of the students matriculated at the opening of the year follows:

CLASS OF 1912

Allen, Amy, Troy, O. Western College, Oxford, O., 1903-4; B.A. Mt. Holyoke Col-

lege, 1907; assistant, Cleveland Public Library, 1909-10.

Benedict, Georgia, Saratoga Springs, N. Y. B.A. Wells College, 1899; Ph.D. Cornell University, 1903; assistant, New York State Library, September, 1911-date.

Dougan, Alice M., Middle Granville, N. Y. Ph.B. University of Chicago, 1906.

Hill, Grace, Astoria, Long Island City, N. Y. Ph.B. Iowa College, 1906; Iowa Summer School for Library Training, 1906-1907; assistant, Iowa College Library, 1902-07; librarian, Oskaloosa (Ia.) Public Library, 1907-09; librarian, Astoria Branch, Queens Borough Public Library, 1909-date.

Holmes, Florence Isabel, Albany, N. Y. B.A. Smith College, 1910.

Holth, Gudrun, Christiania, Norway. B.A. University of Christiania, 1904; Ph.B. 1906; Oxford University Summer School, 1909.

Hooker, D. Ashley, Fort Edward, N. Y. Rollins College, 1896-98; B.A. Middlebury College, 1906; assistant, Silas Bronson Library, Waterbury, Conn., 1907-8; cataloger, Public Library, Cleveland, O., 1909; cataloger, U. S. Military Academy Library, West Point, N. Y., 1908-9, July-September, 1910.

Keator, Alfred Decker, Accord, N. Y. B.A. Amherst College, 1910; assistant, Amherst College Library, 1906-10; assistant, Free Public Library, Newark, N. J., July-September, 1911.

Lewis, Margaret MacDougall, Troy, N. Y. B.A. Mt. Holyoke College, 1910; assistant, New York State Library, October, 1911-date.

Potter, Mrs. Elizabeth G., Oakland, Cal. Ph.B. University of California, 1896.

Rosholt, Ruth, Minneapolis, Minn. B.A. University of Minnesota, 1904; assistant cataloger, Minneapolis Public Library, 1907-11.

Tompkins, Helen Wheeler, Albany, N. Y. B.A. Vassar College, 1910; assistant New York State Library, September, 1911-.

CLASS OF 1913

Berry, Ethel Irene, Oil City, Pa. B.A. Wells College, 1904; assistant, Carnegie Public Library, Oil City, 1909-11.

Bliss, Leslie Edgar, Newport, N. Y. B.A. Colgate University, 1911.

Bundy, Irving Roche, Chicago, Ill. B.A. Colgate University, 1902; Graduate School, University of Wisconsin, 1905.

Chambers, Alta Anita, Walla Walla, Wash. B.A. Whitman College, 1904; assistant, Public Library, Baker, Ore., 1907-8; assistant, Public Library, Walla Walla, Wash., 1908-11.

Charlton, Delilah Ruby, Loup City, Neb. B.A. University of Nebraska, 1908; assistant, Public Library, Ord, Neb., 1902-4.

Clark, Mabel, Salem, O. B.A., Vassar College, 1911.

Clement, Edith M., Albany, N. Y. B.A., Cornell University, 1910.

Conant, Genevieve, Bradford, Pa. B.A., Vassar College, 1907; Chautauqua Summer Library School, 1911.

Daniells, William Nathaniel, Toledo, Ohio. B.A. University of Wisconsin, 1909.

Dice, Justus Howard, Pittsburgh, Pa. B.A., University of Pittsburgh, 1911; assistant, Carnegie Library, Pittsburgh, 1907-8.

Dye, Eleanor Middleswart, New Matamoras, O. B.S., Denison University, 1911; student assistant, Denison University Library, 1907-8.

Edwards, Eleanor Mount, Randall, N. Y. B.A., Cornell University, 1911.

Eno, Arthur Llewellyn, Charlotte, Vt. B.A. Brown University, 1895; M.A. Harvard University, 1902.

Fix, Arminda Lucinda, Walla Walla, Wash. B.S., Whitman College, 1899; librarian, Whitman College Library, 1899-date.

Flynn, Marcella, Rochester, N. Y. B.A., College of St. Elizabeth, 1911.

Graves, Charles Edward, Hatfield, Mass. B.A. Wesleyan University, 1908; University of Paris, 1908-9.

Graves, Eva Wing, Hatfield, Mass. B.A., Smith College, 1908.

Grout, Edith N., East Arlington, Vt. B.A., Middlebury College, 1910; assistant, Middlebury College Library, 1908-10.

Krak, Marie Berghuis, Albany, N. Y. assistant, Manuscript Section, New York State Library, October, 1911-date.

Lassen, Harald Hvenegaard, Funder, Denmark. Ph.B., University of Copenhagen, 1905; M.A., 1911.

Lewis, Willard Potter, Albany, N. Y. B.A., Wesleyan University, 1911; student assistant, Wesleyan University Library, 1900-11.

MacNair, Rebecca Sharon, Glendora, Cal. B.A., University of California, 1907.

Martin, Lois, Hamilton, Mo. Knox College, 1906-8; B.A., University of Colorado, 1910.

Parsons, Mary Prescott, Bay City, Mich. B.A., Smith College, 1908; librarian, Mount Hermon (Mass.) School Library, 1909-11.

Peters, Louise Marie, Albany, N. Y. B.A., University of California, 1901; M.A., University of Colorado, 1905.

Sanborn, Henry Nichols, Albany, N. Y. Harvard College, 1897-99; B.A., Dartmouth College, 1902; M.A., Yale University, 1903; Harvard Graduate School, September, 1906-January, 1907.

Sherman, Clarence Edgar, Jamaica, N. Y. B.S., Trinity College, 1911; assistant, Trinity College Library, 1909-11.

Stevens, Sara Ethel, Alfred, N. Y. Ph.B., Alfred University, 1907; Ph.M., 1911.

Stiles, Phebe Mildred, Grand Rapids, Mich. Western College, Oxford, O., 1903-4; B.A., University of Michigan, 1907; assistant,

Wisconsin Historical Society Library, 1909-10.
 Thompson, Elizabeth Hardy, Raymond, N. H. B.A., Smith College, 1908.
 Walkley, Raymond Lowrey, Southington, Conn. B.A., Yale University, 1909; M.A., 1910.
 Weller, Laura Gardiner, Watkins, N. Y. Ph.B., Syracuse University, 1905.
 Willard, Ruth Mary, Grinnell, Ia. Ph.B., Grinnell College, 1905; assistant, Grinnell College Library, 1908-11; Iowa Summer School for Library Training, 1908.
 Wood, Bertha E. Dexter, N. Y. B.S., St. Lawrence University, 1903.

Miss Mabel Clark, a member of the class of 1913, has had her work interrupted by illness, and may be unable to resume it this year.

Miss Ada Alice Jones, who has been absent on sick leave throughout the summer, has resumed her work as head cataloger of the State Library, but will be unable for the present to undertake her elective course in Advanced cataloging. The course given in the same subject by Miss Dame will be modified to cover the general field of the two courses. Miss Jones will assume supervision of the major part of the elective practice work in Cataloging, while the practice in assigning subject heading will be under the direction of Miss Dame.

NOTES OF POSITIONS

Carnegie, Miss Elza K., '10-'11, has been appointed to organize and take charge of the reference department at the Wylie Avenue Branch of the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh.

Carpenter, Miss Helen S., '10-'11, is acting as substitute assistant at the Mott Haven Branch of the New York Public Library.

Holdridge, Miss Kathleen, '10, has been engaged as temporary cataloger at the Iowa State College, Ames, Ia.

Judson, Miss Katharine B., '04-'05, has been engaged as assistant in northwestern history at the University of Washington, Seattle.

Lewis, Miss Margaret M., '12, has been appointed assistant in the Catalog section of the New York State Library.

F. K. WALTER.

NEW YORK STATE LIBRARY SCHOOL. Circular of information, 1911-1912. 26 p. D. N. Y. State Educ. Dept., 1911.

This attractively presented pamphlet presents full and concise information as to regulations, methods, and curriculum of the school.

PRATT INSTITUTE SCHOOL OF LIBRARY SCIENCE

The class of 1912 had the unusual privilege of being initiated into the profession

by attendance on the sessions of the New York Library Association. It was a rare opportunity for them to see and hear librarians from all parts of the country and to listen to the discussion of library problems.

This year the course of general lectures by librarians is to be made to bear especially on the subject of library administration, not only the administration of independent libraries and library systems, but that of branch libraries and of departments.

The course is to be opened on November 14 by a lecture by Mr. Frank P. Hill on "The Brooklyn Public Library, its history and organization." This will be followed by two lectures by Mr. Leon M. Solis-Cohen on "Problems of branch library administration," and by two from Miss Theresa Hitchler on "The administration of a catalog department." These will be given on consecutive Tuesday afternoons, and an invitation has been extended to the training class of the Brooklyn Public Library and to junior assistants in the Brooklyn Public Library to attend the lectures. The lecturers for next term will be announced later.

The following appointments to positions have recently been made:

Miss Katharine G. Grasty, '06, librarian of the Eastern High School of Baltimore.

Miss Agnes Greer, '08, organizer of the library of the College for Young Women, Calle Tamariz, Puebla, Mexico.

Miss Alice C. Campbell, '09, children's librarian of the Reuben McMillan Free Library, Youngstown, O.

Miss Hedwig Friess, '09, assistant, American Society of Civil Engineers Library, New York City.

Miss Ethelwyn Gaston, '09, cataloger of the New York *Times* and reference librarian to the staff.

Miss Louise Hamlin, '09, assistant, Pratt Institute Free Library.

Miss Irene C. Phillips, '11, organizer of the library at Babylon, L. I.

JOSEPHINE ADAMS RATHBONE,
Vice-Director.

SYRACUSE UNIVERSITY LIBRARY SCHOOL

The college year began September 19 with an enrollment of 38 students, as follows:

COLLEGE GRADUATE COURSE (B.L.S.)

Class of 1912

Mildred Van Schoick, A.B., Allegheny, N. Y.

Class of 1913

Sarah E. Miller, A. B., Greenwich, N. Y.

FOUR YEARS' COURSE (B.L.E.)

Class of 1912

Edna Brand, Ilion, N. Y.
Carolyn E. Cady, Freeville, N. Y.

Edith E. Haith, Syracuse, N. Y.
 Jessica Leland, Jordan, N. Y.
 Marion Wells, Smyrna, N. Y.

Class of 1913

Marian Allen, Syracuse, N. Y.
 Louise Durbin, Syracuse, N. Y.
 Florence Lamb, Auburn, N. Y.
 Helen C. Macvean, LeRoy, N. Y.
 Aimee M. Peters, Elmira, N. Y.
 Alice M. Wheeler, Trumansburg, N. Y.

Class of 1914

Ethel Harwood, North Bangor, N. Y.
 Cathrine Mulford, E. Hampton, N. Y.
 Margaret C. Sanborn, Pentacook, N. H.
 Ida Swart, Mariaville, N. Y.
 Mildred Wood, Syracuse, N. Y.

Class of 1915

Harriette B. Bassett, Bridgeport, Conn.
 Ruth C. Bowen, Utica, N. Y.
 Elizabeth G. French, Syracuse, N. Y.
 Alma L. Jones, Oriskany, N. Y.
 Ruth A. Jones, Syracuse, N. Y.
 Ruth W. Judd, Clifton Springs, N. Y.
 Mabelle B. Roberts, Rome, N. Y.
 Lucille R. Scull, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
 Kathryn Sears, Syracuse, N. Y.
 Gladys Timmerman, Syracuse, N. Y.
 Celia A. Tupper, Syracuse, N. Y.

CERTIFICATE STUDENTS

Class of 1912

Ruth King, Butte, Mont.
 Sue Ann Saltsman, Dansvills, N. Y.

Class of 1913

Florence Booth, Newark, N. Y.
 Julia Q. Clush, Sunbury, Pa.
 Marguerite A. Geer, Cortland, N. Y.
 Lucille M. Peirson, Newark, N. Y.
 Gladys Shaw, Coffeyville, Kan.
 Rosalie M. Slocum, Wilmington, Del.
 Mary L. Wilcox, Whitney Point, N. Y.

The registration shows the growing popularity of the longer courses, as there is a decrease of seven in the certificate course and an increase of 11 in the degree courses.

The technical faculty is the same as at the close of last year, consisting of Director Mary J. Sibley, Margaret A. Emerson, Caroline Wandell, Elizabeth Smith, Elizabeth G. Thorne, and Edith E. Clarke.

On October 3 the faculty gave a title-book party to the library school and staff.

ALUMNI NOTES

Nina B. Ormsbee, '05, was married September 30, 1911, to Fred W. Herdelein, of Geneva, N. Y.

Ollie E. Pillsbury, '06, has resigned her position in the Syracuse University Library to become librarian of the Davis Square Branch of the Chicago Public Library.

Carrie E. Potter, '08, formerly an assistant in the Syracuse University Library, was married June 28, 1911, to Frederick Sickles, of Amsterdam, N. Y.

Mabel Walling, '10, is substituting in the Syracuse University Library.

Mabel Wheelock, '10, has left the New York Public Library for the position of library bureau organizer at Bridgeport, Conn.

Ethel Ball, B.L.E., Lillian Bishop, and Ruth McDowell, of the class of 1911, are substituting in the New York Public Library.

Nan H. Lang, '11, has accepted a position as assistant in the Wilmington (Del.) Public Library.

Arloine G. Selden, '11, is an assistant in the Elizabeth (N. J.) Public Library.

Norma Van Surdam, '11, has gone to El Paso, Tex., as assistant librarian.

MARY J. SIBLEY, *Director*.

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS LIBRARY SCHOOL

The 10th year of the school began September 18 with an attendance of 38 students and with the same faculty as last year. The size of the junior class is particularly gratifying to the faculty, because this class is the first under the new rule requiring a bachelor's degree or its equivalent for entrance. The 38 students represent the following states: Illinois, 15; Wisconsin, 5; Ohio, 3; Colorado, 3; Iowa, Indiana, and Missouri, 2 each; Kansas, Rhode Island, New York, Washington, California, and Pennsylvania, 1 each. The following colleges and universities are represented: Illinois University, 8; Wisconsin University, 5; Colorado University, 3; 2 each from Chicago, Brown, and Ohio Wesleyan; 1 each from Nebraska University, Iowa University, Depauw, Western College for Women, Indiana University, Wilmington College, Nebraska Wesleyan, Vassar, Missouri Valley, Washington State College, Mount Holyoke, Temple University, Hanover, Illinois Wesleyan, Moore's Hill, William Smith College.

The following is the list of students:

CLASS OF 1912

Clara Mabel Brooks, Saunemin, Ill., University of Illinois.

Elizabeth Cass, Chicago, Ill., University of Illinois.

Winifred Fehrenkamp, Milwaukee, Wis., University of Wisconsin.

Emma Felsenthal, Chicago, Ill., Ph.B. University of Chicago, 1910.

Margaret Lucy Kingsbury, Boulder, Colo., B.A. Mt. Holyoke, 1907.

Aurella Knapp, Normal, Ill., A.B. Illinois Wesleyan, 1909.

Margie Ethel Langdon, Monterey, Cal., A.B. Nebraska Wesleyan, 1917.

Frances Willard Mathis, St. Joseph, Ill., University of Illinois.

Mary Gertrude Morton, Montezuma, Ia., B.L. Ohio Wesleyan University, 1905.

Catharine S. Oaks, Geneva, N. Y., William Smith College.

Honor Louise Plummer, Idaho Springs, Colo., A.B. University of Colorado, 1907.
 Myrtle Anna Renz, Henning, Ill., University of Illinois, 1906.
 Nellie Mabel Robertson, Deputy, Ind., A.B. Moore's Hill College, 1900.
 Emily Robison, Bloomsburg, Pa., A.B. Temple University, 1909.
 Mary Torrance, Lexington, Ill., A.B. Hanover College, 1900.

CLASS OF 1913

Minnie Joanna Bollman, Champaign, Ill., A.B. University of Illinois, 1910.
 Edna R. Darrow, Oberlin, Kas., University of Nebraska.
 Ruth Dawson, Ockley, Ind., A.B. Depauw University, 1910.
 Fanny Dunlap, O'Fallon, Mo., Ph.B. University of Iowa, 1905.
 Edith Ford, Chicago, Ill., Ph.B. University of Chicago, 1910.
 Ida Marie Gangstad, Deerfield, Wis., A.B. University of Wisconsin, 1908.
 Mary Hubbard, Lockwood, O., A.B. Western College for Women, 1896.
 Eva May Hurst, Macy, Ind., A.B. University of Indiana, 1905.
 Emma A. Jackson, Red Oak, Ia., A.B. Colorado University, 1911.
 Martha Winifred Knapp, LeRoy, O., A.B. Ohio Wesleyan University, 1899.
 Mary Elizabeth Love, Urbana, Ill., University of Illinois.
 Marguerite Mitchell, Wilmington, O., A.B. Wilmington College, 1910.
 Fanny Anna Noyes, Evanston, Ill., A.B. Vassar College, 1910.
 Ella Edna Packard, Ft. Morgan, Colo., A.B. Colorado University, 1907.
 Emma Kelly Parsons, Marshall, Mo., A.B. Missouri Valley College, 1902.
 Edith Lovina Pelton, A.B. University of Wisconsin, 1907.
 Mary Sophia Peterson, Kenosha, Wis., A.B. University of Wisconsin, 1911.
 Josephine Thomson Sackett, Providence, R. I., A.B. Brown University, 1911.
 Bertram Smith, Urbana, Ill., Ph.B. Brown University, 1910.
 Elvira Steinfert, Watertown, Wis., A.B. University of Wisconsin, 1908.
 Sabra Stevens, Mahomet, Ill., A.B. University of Illinois, 1906.
 Florence Marguerite Waller, Pullman, Wash., B.A. Washington State College, 1910.
 Ethel West Wright, Champaign, Ill., University of Illinois.

Mr. James I. Wyer, Jr., lectured before the school on October 13 on "What Americans read," and on October 14 on "The point of view." It is needless to say that the faculty and students were greatly pleased and benefited by Mr. Wyer's lectures and by his visit to the school.

The Library Club gave its fall reception in the Woman's Building on the evening of

October 13 in honor of Mr. Wyer. Those members of the university faculty who give occasional lectures before the Library School or are otherwise connected with the library were invited. Notwithstanding a popular musical entertainment the same evening, over 90 persons were present. Refreshments were served and a musical program was rendered.

During the summer Miss Price, of the faculty, was instructor in library economy in the summer session of the Wisconsin Normal School, LaCrosse; Miss Curtis was instructor in the Indiana Summer Library School; Miss Simpson was principal instructor in the Illinois Summer Library School; and Mr. Wilson worked seven weeks in the various departments of the Buffalo Public Library in order to obtain a first-hand acquaintance with the methods of that library.

ALUMNI NOTES

The alumni dinner at the Iowa Library Association meeting at Mason City, October 11, was attended by 12 former students and by Mr. Malcolm G. Wyer, Mr. James I. Wyer, Jr., and Mr. H. W. Wilson, as guests. The dinner at the meeting of the Illinois Library Association at Joliet, October 13, was attended by 15 former students and by Mr. James I. Wyer, Jr., Mr. H. E. Legler, and Professor J. F. Hoscic, as guests.

Miss Nelle Wilson, B.L.S. 1910, has resigned her position as librarian of the Monticello Seminary at Godfrey, Ill., to accept a position as assistant librarian of the Western Illinois Normal School Library, Macomb.

Miss Bertha T. Randall, B.L.S. 1903, has been appointed librarian of the East Liberty Branch of the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh.

Miss Fanny R. Jackson, B.L.S. 1903, has resigned her position in the Western Illinois State Normal School and has been made librarian of the State Normal School at Whitewater, Wis.

Miss Bertha Sharp, 1910-11, has been appointed an assistant in the library of the Iowa State Teachers' College, Cedar Falls.

Miss Norah McNeill, B.L.S. 1909, has been appointed head of the loan and reference department in the Rosenberg Library, Galveston, Tex.

Miss Maud Osborne, B.L.S. 1911, has been appointed assistant in the reference department of the Seattle (Wash.) Public Library.

Miss Elizabeth Davis, 1910-11, who had a temporary position in the Oak Park (Ill.) Public Library during the summer, is now assistant in the State Normal University Library, Normal, Ill.

Miss Jennie A. Craig, B.L.S. 1909, and Miss Margaret L. Kingsbury, 1909-10, who have been assistants on the staff of the University of Illinois Library, have been promoted to be assistants in charge of the English Departmental Library and the History and Political Science Departmental Library respectively.

Miss Flora Case and Miss Mary Torrance, both 1910-11, have been appointed catalog assistants in the University of Illinois Library.

Miss Florence L. Brundage, 1907-08, was married on September 9 to Mr. Joseph B. Messick, of East St. Louis, Ill.

Miss Lucy G. Wilson, B.L.S. 1910, was married on October 11 to Mr. Albert W. Errett, jr., of Kewanee, Ill.

Miss Marian C. Bell, B.L.S. 1906, was married September 27 to Mr. Francis E. Fleck, of Lincoln, Neb.

Miss Alta Stansbury, B.L.S. 1903, resigned her position as librarian of the Spokane (Wash.) Public Library and was married in August to Mr. F. A. Sager, of Chicago, Ill.

UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

This year brings a change in the official standing of the Wisconsin Library School. Chapter 416 of the Wisconsin laws of 1909 authorized the regents of the University to cooperate with the Wisconsin Free Library Commission in the maintenance of the library school and to aid the school by appropriation out of the funds of the University. The same act also provided that the name of the school shall hereafter be "The School of Library Science of the University." While this law has been on the statute books for over two years, the regents were for some time unable to cooperate because of lack of funds. The generosity of the last legislature in granting a three-eighths mill tax fund to the University for its maintenance has enabled the University to do what it previously could not do. The regents of the University, therefore, at their summer session appropriated a sum of money which will materially assist the commission in the maintenance of the library school. While the library school becomes in this manner affiliated with the University of Wisconsin, the management and control will remain with the commission. The commission will continue to select the instructional staff, prescribe the course of study, and to regulate the admission of students. The instructional staff will still be commission workers, and will still spend a part of their time in the field assisting the libraries of the state. Nothing but good can result from the added strength thus given the institution.

The sixth year of the Library School opened Sept. 27. Following a pleasant custom, the class was welcomed by a gift of flowers from the president and a letter of greeting from the secretary of the outgoing class. The attendance this year numbers 34, representing 14 states, from New Hampshire to Idaho, and divided as follows: Wisconsin, 9; Michigan, 4; Illinois, Minnesota, Missouri, 3 each; Iowa, Montana and Nebraska, 2 each; Indiana, Idaho, South Dakota, New

York, New Hampshire and Kansas, 1 each. Of these, eight are taking the joint course arranged with the University of Wisconsin, two are graduate students in the University doing special work in the school, five are college graduates, six have had from one to four years of college training, three are graduates of normal schools. Ten have had from two to nine years of library experience in regular positions, nine have had from six months to a year of apprentice service, while the remaining number met the requirement of one month's apprentice service in an approved library. A list of the students registered follows:

Ruth Balch, Ravinia, Ill., one year in Europe; six months' apprentice Newberry Library, Chicago.

Susan Wanda Boehnken, St. Louis, Mo. Florence Rose Castor, Waseca, Minn., B.A., University of Minnesota.

Malvina, Charlotte Clausen, Neenah, Wis., four years assistant Neenah Public Library; Summer School of the Wisconsin Library Commission, 1905.

Lillian Elizabeth Cook, Park Falls, Wis., senior in the University of Wisconsin.

Florence Hume Davis, Freeport, N. Y., senior in the University of Wisconsin.

Ruth Bradley Drake, Franklin, N. H., one and one-half years Wellesley College; one year apprentice Franklin, N. H., Public Library.

Elizabeth Eckel, St. Joseph, Mo., six months apprentice St. Joseph Public Library.

Alice N. Farquhar, Chicago, Ill., senior in the University of Wisconsin.

Nellie M. Fawcett, Cedar Rapids, Iowa, four years assistant Cedar Rapids Public Library.

Dorothy Flower, Madison, Wis., senior in the University of Wisconsin.

Pearl Pember Glazier, Lincoln, Neb., two years University of Nebraska; nine months apprentice Lincoln City Library.

Edna Sue Green, Charlevoix, Mich., three years librarian Charlevoix, Mich., Public Library.

Ruth Pauline Hayward, Beloit, Wis., A.B., Beloit College; one year assistant Madison, Wis., Free Library.

Dorothea Catherine Heins, Manitowoc, Wis., one year apprentice Manitowoc Public Library.

Mary Lydia Hicks, Rockford, Ill., three years assistant Rockford Public Library.

Mary Ives, Antigo, Wis., B.A., University of Minnesota.

Grace Mildred Leaf, Emporia, Kan., graduate Kansas State Normal School, Emporia; three years assistant and four years cataloger Kansas State Normal School Library.

Maude Le Roy, Augusta, Wis., one year Lawrence University; graduate Milwaukee

Normal School; six months apprentice, Wausau, Wis., Public Library.
 Ottlie Louise Liedloff, Mankato, Minn., one year University of Minnesota.
 Marian Edith Potts, Appleton, Wis., senior in the University of Wisconsin.
 Helen Pfeiffer, St. Joseph, Mo., six months apprentice St. Joseph Public Library.
 Gertrude Richardson, St. Paul, Minn., special student in the University of Wisconsin.
 Ethel Alice Robbins, Cedar Rapids, Iowa, nine years assistant Cedar Rapids Public Library.
 Elizabeth C. Ronan, Lansing, Mich., B.A., University of Michigan.
 Gladys Smith, Wallace, Idaho, B.A., University of Wisconsin.
 Ruth Augusta Stetson, Deer Lodge, Mont., two years each in Whitman College and Montana College; student assistant in Whitman College Library.
 Gertrude Thiebaud, Peru, Ind., two years Shepardson College, Granville, Ohio; eight years librarian Peru Public Library.
 Wilhelmina Van Der Haagen, Grand Rapids, Mich., four years assistant Grand Rapids Public Library.
 Sadie Pearl Wykes, Grand Rapids, Mich., graduate Michigan State Normal College; student assistant in Normal College Library.

JOINT COURSE—JUNIORS

Agnes Woodworth Dickerson, Helena, Mont.
 Dorothy Belle Ely, Madison, Wis.

SPECIAL STUDENTS

William Everett Jillson, Crete, Neb., A.M., Brown University; librarian Doane College Library, Crete.
 Mary Elizabeth Norton, Faulkton, S. D., A.B., Redfield College; three years student-assistant Redfield College Library.

ALUMNI NOTES

Helen D. Carson, '07, has accepted a position in the Art Institute Library, Chicago, resigning as assistant in the Library of the University of Illinois.

Helen Hutchinson, '07, who resigned as librarian of the Medical School, Washington University, St. Louis, has been appointed to a similar position with the American Medical Association, Chicago.

Myrtle Sette, '07, resigned her temporary position with the North Dakota Library Commission in September to accept the librarianship of one of the Chicago Public Library branches. Her position was secured through a Civil service examination.

Polly Fenton, '09, has received the appointment as assistant cataloger in the Milwaukee Public Library, resigning a similar position in the Cincinnati Public Library to accept it.

Ruth Knowlton, '09, has accepted the librarianship of the Clarinda (Iowa) Public Library, and resigned her position in the Oshkosh (Wis.) Public Library in August.

Grace Lane, '09, resigned her position in the Minneapolis Public Library Oct. 1, to accept a position as head cataloger at the University of North Dakota, Grand Forks.

Winifred B. Merrill, '09, has been appointed cataloger in the Municipal Reference Library, Milwaukee.

Marjorie G. Strong, '09, resigned her position in the Legislative Reference Library of the Wisconsin Library Commission to take charge of the Studebaker Company's library at South Bend, Ind.

Ora Williams, '09, librarian of the Cummins Branch, Cincinnati, accepted Oct. 1 the position of assistant organizer for the Indiana Library Commission.

Amy G. Bosson, '10, has accepted the librarianship of the Fargo (N. D.) Public Library.

Bettina Jackson, '10, has resigned her position in the Madison (Wis.) Free Library.

Marie Minton, '10, who resigned as librarian of the Sears, Roebuck Co., Chicago, was appointed librarian of the Oskaloosa (Iowa) Public Library Sept. 1.

Mae I. Stearns, '10, resigned her position on the staff of the Newberry Library, to become assistant in the Lewis Institute Branch of the Chicago Public Library. The position was secured through a Civil service examination.

Grace G. Woodward, '10, has received an appointment as acting-cataloger for a year at the Kansas State Normal School, Emporia.

Bertha R. Bergold, '11, who was on leave of absence during her course, returned Aug. 1 to the Springfield (Ill.) Public Library.

Gertrude Cobb, '11, who acted as substitute in the Madison (Wis.) Free Library during July, has received a permanent appointment as assistant in that library.

Florence E. Dunton, '11, after serving as instructor in the Summer School of Library Training at McGill University, has accepted a position on the library staff of Miami University, Oxford, Ohio.

Dorothy Kautz, '11, has been appointed assistant librarian of the Kearney (Neb.) Normal School.

Sarah V. Lewis, '11, who was employed during September and October as assistant to the editor of the *A. L. A. Booklist*, will join the staff of the Cleveland Public Library in November.

Harriet G. Muir, '11, on leave of absence during her course, returned as children's librarian to the Lincoln (Neb.) Public Library.

Reulah Mumm, '11, received an appointment as assistant in the Sedalia (Mo.) Public Library, beginning Aug. 1.

Althea H. Warren, '11, received as a result of her success in the civil service examination, an appointment as librarian of the Burr School Branch, Chicago Public Library.

WESTERN RESERVE UNIVERSITY LIBRARY
SCHOOL

STATE MEETING ATTENDANCE

The joint meeting of the Ohio Library Association and the Michigan Library Association, held this year at Cedar Point the first week of September, was well attended by both the faculty and alumni of Western Reserve. One of the features of particular interest was a Reserve dinner at which 33 were present, including members from every class except one, many of the faculty, and four guests, Professor Root, Miss Ahern, Miss Clatworthy, and Miss Bessie Sargent Smith. Miss Steele, '09, president of the Alumni Association, introduced the speaker of the evening, Mr. Brett, who announced that Miss Whittlesey had been granted a leave of absence for the coming year, it being her Sabbatical year, and presented Miss Bessie Sargent Smith, librarian of the Carnegie West Branch of the Cleveland Public Library, as the acting director of the Library School during Miss Whittlesey's absence.

NEWS NOTES—September

This the eighth year of the school, which was formally opened on September 9 by President Thwing, with a full enrollment of students, and of the class eight have had college work. The course of instruction has been somewhat changed for the ensuing year. Mr. Strong, librarian of Adelbert College Library, will carry the regular reference course excepting the lectures on public documents, which, as formerly, will be given by Mr. Hirshberg, reference librarian of the Cleveland Public Library. Miss Anna G. Hubbard, order librarian of the Cleveland Public Library, will give the lectures in trade bibliography.

The students are enjoying the unusual privilege of listening to Professor Root, of Oberlin College, who has begun his course of lectures on the "History of the printed book."

Miss Whittlesey's many friends will be glad to hear of her marked improvement in health.

ALUMNI NOTES

Miss Helen Stearns, '05, has resigned her position as cataloger in the University of Wisconsin Library to become the librarian of the Minnesota State Commission.

Miss Mary Wallis, '06, has resigned her position as librarian in the department of legislative reference at Baltimore to become the librarian of the Western High School of that city.

Miss Mildred Parsons, '07, who has been spending the past year in California, has resumed library work, and has received the appointment of cataloger and assistant in reference work at the A. K. Smiley Public Library, at Redlands, Cal.

Miss Marian Skeele, '08, has been ap-

pointed librarian of the Hazelwood Branch of the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh, resigning her position of librarian of the Mechanic's Library of Lancaster to do so.

Miss Myrtle Sweetman, '09, formerly general assistant in the children's department of the Cleveland Public Library, is now first assistant in the Miles Park Branch.

Miss Wilda Strong, '08, first assistant at the Alliance sub-branch of the Cleveland Public Library, has been granted a leave of absence in order to spend the year in studying at Simmons College.

Miss Alice Morris, '10, has resigned her position as assistant cataloger in the State Library at Columbus to become the cataloger of the Ohio Wesleyan University Library.

Miss Helen Beale, '10, has resigned her position as assistant in the St. Clair Branch of the Cleveland Public Library to become an assistant in the Adelbert College and College for Women libraries of the Western Reserve University.

Miss Hattie Callow, '10, assistant in the circulating department of the Cleveland Public Library, has been appointed supervisor of sub-branches of the Cleveland Public Library.

RECENT APPOINTMENTS OF THE CLASS OF 1911

Miss Mildred Burke, '11, assistant in the Woodland Branch of the Cleveland Public Library.

Miss Clare Darby, '11, assistant in the Grand Rapids Public Library.

Miss Rose Eichenbaum, '11, assistant in the Alliance sub-branch of the Cleveland Public Library.

Miss Florence Gifford, '11, assistant in the circulating department of the Cleveland Public Library.

Miss Grace Haughton, '11, assistant in the school department of the Cleveland Public Library.

Miss Igerna Mears, '11, assistant in the Cleveland Public Library.

BESSIE SARGENT SMITH.

Reviews

BISHOP, William Warner. Library of Congress. Chicago, American Library Association Pub. Bd., 1911. 15 p. 12°. (Preprint of Manual of Library Economy, Chapter II.)

Among the published and projected chapters of the "Manual of library economy," this is the only one devoted entirely to a single library. It is entirely appropriate that the Library of Congress should be chosen for description somewhat in detail, not only because it is the national library, and the largest in the western hemisphere, but because its helpful influence, by means of its

printed cards, radiates to every library in the country. The publication and distribution of these cards is one of the most important library projects since the establishment of the modern public library. As a matter of library economy it is more far-reaching in its effects than any other one event, with the possible exception of the publication of Mr. Dewey's decimal classification. Mr. Bishop would have been justified, therefore, in devoting several pages, instead of a paragraph, to this subject. Doubtless, according to a prearranged plan, it will be treated more at length in a chapter devoted to the catalog.

This chapter is suited to serve as a very brief manual of the Library of Congress. It sketches the history of the library, touches on its buildings and collections, and describes briefly the organization and duties of the various divisions into which the library is divided for specialized service. This is as much as could be compressed into 15 pages. It is to be regretted, however, that there was not space for a comprehensive description of the library's collections, and that a bibliography could not have been added to supplement Dr. Johnston's "History of the Library of Congress," the first volume of which brings the story down to the year 1864.

F. C. H.

BOLTON, Charles K. American library history. (Preprint of Manual of library economy. Chapter 1.) Chicago, A. L. A. Pub. Board, 1911. 12°. 13 p.

This chapter on American library history is necessarily less valuable as a separate publication than as an introduction to the completed manual. It would be unfair to the author to say that the subject has not received adequate treatment, because his was an impossible task. If he seems to rush headlong from Jamestown and Plymouth to 1911, it is because haste is required to cover in one chapter 300 years of eventful history. But the sketch gives no evidence of hasty preparation, and has the virtue of being interesting and readable as a narrative. There is justification for its separate publication also in the fact that no other sketch summarizes so much of our library history; but an opportunity was lost when the bibliography at the end was not extended to include selected articles from which a fuller history could be written.

F. C. H.

BORDEN, William Alanson. Scheme of classification for the libraries of Baroda State (India). Printed at the Lakshmi Vilas Press Co., Ltd., Baroda, 1911. O. 2+84 p. Bound in white canvas.

This is indeed interesting. Shall we get points in library classification from India? Ah! but Mr. Borden, now director of State

libraries in Baroda, has been an American, and before he made this classification for the librarians of India he studied our American systems of classification and found them unsatisfactory. "To put the matter briefly," he says here in his preface, "I should say that Mr. Dewey has too few divisions in his initial classification and Mr. Cutter too many in his subsequent ones. I have tried to steer between them." Terse as an epigram, and a wise conclusion. Without a thought of science, but just from the practical point of view—the one is ill-proportioned, the other too complicated. But really it is not so simple a matter as that. It is not "procrustean ten" that is the chief fault with the D. C.; nor is it a matter of notation; it is the bad classification there. And with the E. C. it is not merely elaborateness and complexity that gives us pause.

Mr. Borden's "Scheme" comes forward with a purpose that reminds us of the plea of Charles Wagner, the sincere and wholesome plea for simplicity. We sympathize with it profoundly. By all means let us try to simplify our systems. The three leading American classifications have gone too far in presenting elaborations, even if these be required for some special collections. Each great collection will, of course, need its own schedules of details to fit its special developments. But why should they burden one another with their specialties and together overburden the smaller libraries with the collective burdens of their classifications? A simpler scheme would certainly be more adaptable to future expansion and revision, and it would be more feasible and economical to keep it within the conditions of living growth.

Not alone for the plea for simplicity have we to thank Mr. Borden. He has set forth a better arrangement of the main classes than our leading American systems have employed. He approximates to the interesting system of the English librarian, Mr. James Duff Brown, except for the placing of philosophy and religion, his classes A, B, and C resembling Cutter's, while Mr. Brown places philosophy and religion between the biological and anthropological sciences and the social sciences, where some of it goes well, if managed better than Mr. Brown does it. Mr. Borden follows Dewey and Brown in placing History at the end, after Literature, parting company with the former in putting Biography last, and from both companions in relegating Geography and Travels to the "ultimate Thule," or rather to the last except Biography. He differs from both the D. C. and the E. C. in moving the sciences to the front, after Philosophy and Religion; also in recognizing as a class (his F) the great science Anthropology and Ethnology; thirdly, in classifying Psychology with the sciences he differs from both and also from Brown, which is interesting, coming

from India, the land of philosophy, and particularly interesting to me as the same radical move appears in my own scheme as published. But Mr. Borden's Psychology (G) appears to disadvantage as separating Anthropology (F) from Medicine (H), which should be proximate to physical anthropology, while his Social Sciences (I) might better be adjacent to his G, to which it is very intimately related.

This commendably simple and practical "scheme" was evidently drawn up for small libraries. For large libraries it would prove wasteful of notation to allot four of the 26 letters to English literature—for instance, R to English drama. And two more letters are assigned to Biography, while Science, General and Physical, has only one letter (D), and Science, Natural, has only E. It is apparent that the specialization of the sciences has not yet reached the library at Baroda, for its divisions for Mathematics (D₂), Astronomy (D₃), Physics (D₄), and Chemistry (D₅) are without classification. This is certainly in marked contrast to the elaborateness of the Expansive Classification, whose 40 pages for Mathematics alone contain more print than Mr. Borden's entire book, certainly more than his 22 pages of simple tables for the "Main Library at Baroda and other large libraries." But, of course, his system is expansive, too, as are all modern systems.

In details Mr. Borden states that he has "followed Mr. Dewey's subdivisions very generally." I regret to record this. But to his credit be it said that he has evidently removed some of the worst distortions—for instance that of placing Anthropology in the first half of Biology. In the Useful Arts, he has resemblances to the E. C., and some good improvements. But space does not permit that we should go into details, and besides few would be inclined to follow.

In notation Mr. Borden makes two contributions to our study of the problem. Using letters for main classes and figures for divisions and subdivisions, he is enabled by combining letters to mark mnemonically books that cover two classes, or treat of the relations between them. Thus, I being Social Sciences and Ib₆ being Ethics, Ib₆ stands for the combination of sociology and ethics or the relation between them, and Ig for the relation to psychology. Does this also work the other way, and does Gi stand for nearly the same thing? And which is Social Ethics, or which Social Psychology, and which the Psychological basis of sociology, for these are really the subjects to be marked? And they should be in collocation not only with each other, but with General Sociology. This might work very well, if some divergent branch, like Ic. Sociology and Religion (which may develop a large literature belonging rather under applied sociology), should not grow in between Pure Sociology and Social Psychology. This principle of compounding

notation was proposed by Mr. A. F. Adams and discussed by Mr. Cutter in the *LIBRARY JOURNAL* for February, 1898. It resembles some of the mnemonics of the D. C. and the E. C. Large subjects rarely combine so in books, and for those treating of relations the principle of collocation might be subverted. For minor subjects such combinations of notation are sometimes convenient, but the resulting marks are so lengthy that they may not be a real economy.

The other contribution is for book-numbers. The Borden author-numbers differ from Cutter order-numbers in being all number and without initial of the author's name. Is there any gain that compensates for the smaller capacity of the figures and the loss of the distinctive and mnemonic value of the initial?

Whatever we may think of the value of these contributions to the important and still unsolved problems of library classification, we find them interesting and worthy, and we extend our greeting to our distant fellow librarian.

HENRY E. BLISS.

CHICAGO COUNCIL FOR LIBRARY AND MUSEUM EXTENSION. Educational opportunities in Chicago; a summary prepared by the Council for library and museum extension, Chic., 1911. 80 p. illus. S.

Representatives from a number of the larger educational agencies of the city of Chicago met with representatives of the Chicago Association of Commerce in the fall of 1910 to consider means of developing the efficiency of the educational work in the city. A council was established in which the following institutions were represented: The Board of education, the Art Institute, the Chicago Public Library, the John Crerar Library, the Field Museum of Natural History, the Chicago Academy of Sciences, the University of Chicago, Northwestern University, the Chicago Historical Society, the South Park Commission, Lewis Institute, the City Club, the Women's City Club, the Chicago School of Civics and Philanthropy, Hull House, Abraham Lincoln Centre.

This pamphlet is the first published result of the work of the council, and is intended to give publicity to Chicago's educational system. Schools, libraries, social settlements, and other educational institutions of Chicago are briefly described.

There are in Chicago 18 high schools, 272 elementary schools, a teachers' college for training teachers, and several schools for special purposes. From 1910-11, 33 evening schools were supported for a period of 75 evenings, with a total enrollment of 25,902 and an average nightly attendance of 13,496. Classes for deaf children are maintained in 11 public schools; classes for subnormal children are maintained in 20 schools, and class-

es for blind children in four school buildings. The total number of books in the libraries of the public schools is 161,170, most of which are accessible to the pupils of the several schools and are thus accessible to other members of the pupil's family.

In the Chicago Public Library and its 18 branches there are nearly half a million volumes, all but a few thousand of which may be drawn for home use. The John Crerar Library contained on June 1, 1911, about 275,000 volumes, 85,000 pamphlets, and 2911 maps and plates, chiefly a scientific collection. Its recorded use of books not on the open shelves was about 155,000 in 1910. The Newberry Library contains over 272,000 books, pamphlets, manuscripts, maps, engravings, etc. Its scope is entirely that of the general reference library, except for scientific books, all of which have been transferred to the John Crerar Library. The Chicago Historical Society Library contains a collection of 150,000 books, maps, and manuscripts, the manuscripts alone numbering over 15,000. The Ryerson Library, Art Institute of Chicago, contains about 7000 volumes, the value of which is estimated at about \$1,500,000. The library of the Field Museum contains about 50,000 books and pamphlets of a scientific character designed for reference only. The libraries of the University of Chicago contain about 340,000 bound and cataloged volumes besides a large amount of uncataloged material. The main library of the Northwestern University contains about 78,952 volumes; its medical school library contains about 5569 bound and 8609 unbound volumes; its law school, school of pharmacy, and dental school also contains representative collections.

The booklet forms a compact guide and should be useful to many classes of workers as well as to the citizen who is eager to familiarize himself with the educational activities and possibilities of the city. It furnishes an excellent example for other cities eager to join together their individual forces for their own development.

TRENTON (N. J.) FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

Books on industrial arts. 110 p.

This list, based upon the usefulness of the books and the character of the local patronage, has been selected by Mr. Strohm from the important collection provided by the Charles Skelton fund, which provides for "works, treatises on the arts and sciences, especially on mechanics, engineering, etc., the reading of which will inculcate virtues of honest industry and frugality." A very commendable feature of the list is the rating of the books according to the capability of the reader. The typography is excellent. In short, the list is in every way a credit to the Trenton Library and to Mr. Strohm, whose name too

modestly appears at the bottom of the last page.

W. B. G.

WRONG, George M., and Langton, H. H., eds. Review of historical publications relating to Canada. Vol. 15. Toronto, 1911.

The 15th volume of the "Review of historical publications relating to Canada" fully maintains the high standard of the previous issues. This annual, under the editorship of Professor Wrong, of the University of Toronto, and Mr. Langton, the university librarian, and with the cooperation of a number of specialists in every branch of Canadian history, has won a place for itself as an indispensable tool to the librarian and the historical student. The reviews are marked by the same scholarship and moderation that one finds in the *Spectator* and *Saturday Review*, the *American Historical Review*, the *Nation*, and the *Dial*. While this volume of some 200-odd pages includes more or less full notices of more than an equal number of books, pamphlets, and miscellaneous documents bearing on the history of Canada and issued for the most part during the year 1910, there is a noticeable lack of really important material. In the various sections the following may perhaps be noted as of relative interest and value: Nicholson's "Project of empire," Robinson's "Canada and Canadian defense," Reed's "First great Canadian," Dionne's "Chouart et Radisson," Ganong's edition of LeClerc's "New Relation of Gaspesia," Haydon's "Riders of the plains," Campbell's "Canadian lake region," Grenfell's "Down to the sea," and Morice's "History of the Catholic Church in Western Canada." Among the various public documents and society publications reviewed, the reports of the Commission of Conservation and of the Royal Commission on trade relations with the West Indies are of importance, as are also several of the papers contributed to the Royal Society of Canada, the Ontario Historical Society, and the Literary and Historical Society of Quebec, as well as the publications of the Dominion archives. While the "Reminiscences of Goldwin Smith" have comparatively little bearing on Canadian political or other history, the book is given a comparatively long and careful review. Its chief interest, from a purely Canadian point of view, is the character sketches it contains of Goldwin Smith's contemporaries in Canadian public life, such as Sir John Macdonald, Sir Charles Tupper, and Edward Blake. The reviewer of the Reminiscences, in discussing the enigma of a brilliant scholar such as Goldwin Smith giving up his assured career in England, first to join the faculty of a raw young American university, such as Cornell was at that time, and then to make his home in Canada at a time when Canada was still an insignificant colony, offers this penetrating solution:

"Though he formally disavows it, he was really, as the book shows, an ambitious and withal an extremely sensitive man. Had he been born in the charmed circle of the upper classes, it is unlikely that he would ever have crossed the Atlantic. As it was, he, like Peel, chafed a little under the consciousness of middle-class origin. Fitted by intellect and culture to lead and to be followed, he yet had to pay a certain court to the great, and when Disraeli taunted him with being 'a social parasite,' the sensitive spirit recoiled before the suspicion that there might be some truth in the taunt. In America no charge of the kind could have validity, and to America he went."

The Review is equipped with a full index.

L. J. B.

Library Economy and History

PERIODICALS

Public Libraries, October, contains "The pleasures of reading," by R. M. Wenly; "Books and classification," by Mary S. Saxe; "Charging system in Exeter Public Library," by H. Tapley-Soper.

The Library Assistant, October, contains a paper on "Maps: their value, provision, and storage," by C. P. Jackson; "Work of the Library Association Education committee," by Dr. E. A. Baker.

Library Association Record, September, contains "The public lecture in relation to public library work," by H. E. Curran; "Summary of the history of the Sanderman Public Library, Perth, from its institution in 1808 to the year 1908," by James B. Bouick; "A federation of London public libraries," by W. C. Berwick Sayers.

Library World, September, contains "The advisability of establishing county libraries," by A. Cecil Piper; "An outline of the theory of classification" (continued), by Thomas Coulson; "The work of the Education committee of the Library Association," by Dr. E. A. Baker; and "The libraries of government departments," by B. G. Curtis Collier.

Special Libraries, September, is devoted chiefly to the annual meeting of the Association, September 27-28, and contains some reference lists.

Wisconsin Library Bulletin, July-October, is chiefly devoted to a very full and excellent report of the summer library conference conducted by the Wisconsin Free Library Commission, at Madison, July 21-26. This conference was the first of its kind. It differed from library association meetings because of the definitely instructional aim of many of the lectures and because of the absence of parliamentary procedure, and of

distracting business and reports. It differed from a summer school in library training, since no formal technical instruction was offered.

Bogsamlingsbladet, vol. 6, no. 7, October, 1911, has an article by Mr. Jens Bjerre on certain phases of the library movement outside of the capital, and an interesting detailed report by J. N. Hoirup on the various classes of books issued during the last year by the Circulating Library of Holbok County, showing a very creditable percentage for non-fictional literature. Mr. Hoirup also contributes a review of recent Danish novel series at popular prices.

Før Folke-og Barneboksamlinger, vol. 5, no. 3, contains a review of recent religious literature by Jens Gleditsch, an instructive article on "Historical fiction" by Jens Raabe, a notice by M. A. Kildal of the summer library course at the Public Library of Bergen, and "Experiences of a library assistant" by Mr. Ansteensen, of the Library of Hamar. Arne Arnesen explains the methods of the Bureau of Public Libraries in handling the distribution of books purchased for the smaller public libraries of the country.

Folkbiblioteksbladet, vol. 9, no. 3, July-September, 1911, leads with a biography of Prof. Oscar Olssen, a prominent Good Templar, who has done a great deal for the library movement in Sweden. It is followed by an article on the elementary education of the country and the value of libraries, especially fiction and poetry, for the development of the reading habit. Miss Elisabeth Tamm deals with the problem of the parish library in country districts. Among the numerous book reviews special mention is due to one on the completed biographical work in 17 vols., "Svenskt porträttgalleri."

Revista de la Biblioteca Nacional, of Cuba, for July-December, 1910, contains a continuation of the bio-bibliographical sketches of the members of the Academy of History of Cuba; a continuation of the transcripts from the manuscript collection of the Biblioteca Nacional, this selection being letters of the Marquis of Montelo between 1838 and 1839; an interesting set of instructions for the formation of a geographical-historical dictionary of Cuba, dated at Havana, March 15, 1813, and here reprinted from what is supposed to be the unique original; a biography of José Ramón Gutiéras y Gener.

Reiista delle biblioteche e degli archivi for January-June, 1911, contains an article by Antonio Panella on the Florence archives during the French rule, 1808-1814; an interesting article by Father Ehrle on the restoration of manuscripts; and an article by Laura Orvieto on free libraries for elementary schools of Florence.

Revista de archivos, bibliotecas y museos for July-August, 1911, has an interesting study of the Cervantes portrait question, written by Angel M. de Barcia.

AMERICAN LIBRARIES

Alabama. Library Legislation. A pamphlet (24 p. S.) containing "General public school laws passed at the regular session of the legislature, 1911," was recently issued by the Department of Education, Montgomery, Ala. Of special interest is the following act:

An act to provide for the establishment of libraries in the rural town and village schools of Alabama; to make an appropriation therefor, to provide for their maintenance and for their improvement, to authorize the commissioner's court or the board of revenue of the several counties to make an appropriation for the establishment and support of said libraries, and to provide rules and regulations under which said libraries shall be established and maintained.

Section 1 of which provides: The sum of \$100, in all \$6700, is appropriated annually out of any moneys not otherwise appropriated for the purpose of establishing and maintaining libraries in the public schools of Alabama; provided, that the provisions of this act shall not apply to any school located in a town or city of more than one thousand inhabitants.

Section 2. That any commissioners' court, or board of revenue, or other similar court in any county of this state, is authorized to appropriate not less than \$10 to each district public school in the county in any one year for the purpose of establishing, maintaining, enlarging, or improving public libraries in rural, village, or town schools; provided, that no appropriation shall be made to any school located in a town of more than one thousand inhabitants.

Sec. 3. That in order to obtain the benefits of the provisions of this act, the patrons or friends of any district school shall first raise a sum of not less than \$10, and deposit the said amount with the county superintendent of education. He shall within ten days, certify to the commissioners' court or other similar court or board of the said county, the fact of the said deposit, and request action thereon. Thereupon the said court or board shall at once, or at the first term following the receipt of the notice, consider the application, and shall either dismiss the same or make an appropriation of not less than \$10. If the appropriation shall be made, the probate judge or other presiding officer of the court or board shall on the same date certify the fact to the county superintendent of education, who shall immediately thereafter transmit the same to the state superintendent of education. On receipt of notice the state superintendent shall make a requisition upon the state auditor for the sum of \$10, in order to meet such donation and appropriation. The said warrant shall be drawn in favor of the county treasurer of school funds, to whom shall be at once paid over by the county superintendent of education the amount first collected by voluntary subscription, and the sum appropriated by the county. An account of the said sums so received shall be kept separate; and they shall be paid out by him as hereinafter directed.

Sec. 4. That the state superintendent of education, with the assistance of the director of the department of archives and history, shall compile and publish a carefully selected and annotated list of books from which the libraries herein provided shall be chosen, and they shall also adopt and publish rules and regulations for the choice of books, their use, preservation and circulation, the erection of book shelves or book cases, and the equipment of library rooms or buildings, and the training of librarians or custodians for the libraries. The selections shall be as nearly as possible representative of the whole field of literature, and maximum prices for purchase shall be indicated.

Sec. 5. That the local board of trustees of the

district in which the school is located, and to which a library is granted, shall constitute a library board charged with the administration of the library as other school property, and they are hereby charged with the same care and attention in connection therewith as of the school grounds, the school building or buildings, and the school equipment. They shall select the librarian or custodian, who shall be the teacher, if he or she will consent to act, and they shall see that the rules prescribed herein are carried out, but if the librarian is other than the teacher, such person shall be under the direction of the teacher as the representative of the district board of trustees. They shall provide a suitable book-case, or book-cases, with lock and key, for the preservation of the library.

Sec. 6. That the selection and purchase of the books from the authorized list shall be made by the district board of trustees, upon the recommendation of the teacher or of any patron or friend of the school. After the order therefor shall be placed, on receipt of notice of the delivery of the books, the county treasurer of school funds shall draw a warrant or check to cover the charges, including the freight. Vouchers or bills in duplicate shall be made out, one copy for the county treasurer of school funds, and one copy to be sent by the book-seller or dealer to the state superintendent of education.

Sec. 7. That all unexpended balances on the first day of October each year shall be reapportioned equally among all the counties of the state.

Sec. 8. That no person charged with any duties hereunder shall receive any compensation or commission for his or her services.

BALTIMORE, MD. ENOCH PRATT FREE LIBRARY. Facts for the public. Baltimore, 1911. 15 p. T.

This little handbook gives a brief description of the library system under the following topics: General statement; Borrowers' privileges; Branch libraries; Book collections; Catalogs; Books for the blind; Work with children; Outside delivery; Work with schools. A directory of the library, with names of members of staff holding leading positions is given.

BATH, ME. PATTEN F. L. ASSOC. At a recent meeting of the trustees of the Library Association it was voted to open a children's room. The quarters to be utilized in this new department have been previously occupied by the Sagadahoc Historical Society. Two thousand juvenile books will be stored in this room, thus giving more space to the main stackroom. The library has in all 18,000 volumes and was built in 1889.

CARTHAGE (MO.) CARNEGIE P. L.—(5th rpt.—year ending April 30, 1911.) Added 620 (by purchase), 252 (by gift); total in lib. 6819. No borrowers 4235. New cards issued 644. Total circulation 30,859 (adult 21,372; juv. 9,487). Reading-room attendance 9278. Receipts \$5984.24; expenses \$3411.44 (salaries \$1318.64; furniture and fixtures \$241; fuel and lights \$206.05; books and binding \$826.10; building and grounds \$505.01; insurance \$90.75).

CHICAGO ART INSTITUTE L. Miss Mary Van Horne, Libn. (Rpt. year ending May 31, 1911.) Added 31 books, total 1911; added 1295 lantern slides, total 7900; added 3278

photos, total 25,034; added 976 pm., total 5597; added 146 envelopes, total 792. A collection of road maps begun last year has been greatly increased and now covers most of France, Italy, Germany, and a number of the minor countries of Europe. It contains 257 sheets and forms a valuable collection.

The average monthly attendance has been 6608, the largest attendance of a single month being 9568.

Chicago (Ill.) P. L. The *Book Bulletin*, October, contains a brief description of the dramatic collection in the public library, which is one of the largest in the country and which in the older dramatic literature is especially rich.

Columbia University L. In a small pamphlet, "The library 1911-12; reader's manual" (21 p. D.), recently published by the University, lists of the libraries in New York City, and of the book collections in New York City are given, besides full information as to the bibliographical equipment of the Columbia University and as to the use of its reading rooms and the general rules of its library.

A plan of the University library and an interesting map of Manhattan Borough, showing the location of its libraries, are included. Through inter-library loans the University library readers are enabled to benefit from the library resources throughout Greater New York as well as from other collections elsewhere, as emphasized in this pamphlet, which forms an interesting contribution to the literature of co-operative library activities.

East Orange (N. J.) F. L. The library has recently issued several leaflets containing lists of reading for children, grades from one to eight being represented with a few select titles for each. Titles have occasional annotations.

East St. Louis (Ill.) P. L. (Rept.—year ending May 31, 1911, from local press.) Total collection, 27,463. Total circulation, 123,570 (108,924 by home circulation, 14,646 for reference). Active readers, 5,369. Visitors to lib., 45,360 adults and 28,794 children. Books were issued through 22 public and 7 parochial schools.

Elizabeth (N. J.) F. P. L. The cornerstone of the new library building was laid with appropriate exercises, Saturday afternoon, October 28.

Indianapolis (Ind.) P. L. (38th annual rept.—1910-11.) Added, 8,066 books; total, 158,605; circulation, 506,030. Registration, new, 9,796; total cards in force, 32,486. Expenditures for books and maintenance, \$59,293.

During the year the library has completed three of the branch buildings given by Mr. Carnegie, and a fourth is nearing completion.

James Whitcomb Riley has given property valued at \$75,000 adjoining the site for the new main library building, thus enabling the library to have an appropriate setting. This building site is 380 x 163 feet and faces St. Clair Park.

Lincoln (Neb.) City L. (Rpt.—year ending May 31, 1911.) Added, 3091 (2575 purchases, 396 gifts). Issued, 3727 cards; active membership, 11,268.

Lock Haven (Pa.) State Normal School L. (Rpts.—years 1905-19.) (Caroline R. Flickinger, libn.) Reports for five years are given chronologically. The report for year ending June, 1910, showed total of 2587 volumes in lib., accessions of 256, circulation of 4328. Receipts amounted to \$2830.27; expenses, \$2830.27 (books, \$863.30; periodicals, \$649.47; furniture, \$806.45; binding, \$282.80).

Ludlow, Vt. The Fletcher Memorial Library, Miss F. M. Pierce, librarian, has helped the town of Ludlow to celebrate the anniversary of the granting of Ludlow's charter by exhibiting the library's collection of maps, pictures, town histories, and Vermont imprints. Many articles of value were put in show-cases, enough to fill the two reading-rooms. Each article had a printed card giving its history and the name of the donor. Even the photographs were ticketed, and names of those in the first cornet band of Ludlow were printed out; the history of the land on which a certain building stood was given, etc. The D. A. R. and the Hibernian Society helped to rouse interest and to explain the exhibit to visitors. Type-written copies of the stories of the pioneers, as given by the present oldest inhabitants, will be made and kept on file in the library for future use on similar occasions.

This exhibit will start among the younger people an interest in local history, and it has made the library a fast friend of all the old folks.

Manchester (N. H.) City L. (year 1910.) Added, 64,540. Issued, total circulation, 116,101; issued home use, 91,109. Total registration, 6308; active membership, 6283.

The need of branch libraries or delivery stations is urged.

Marinette (Wis.) Stephenson P. L. (Rpt.—year ending June 30, 1911.) Added 932 (129 gifts); total 11,876. Issued, home use 47,284 (44,103 from main lib.). Registration 4638 (2418 children). Receipts \$4324.90; expenses \$4298.75 (heating \$237.06; lighting \$154.35; salaries \$1720; printing \$24.25; books \$773.06; periodicals \$164.05; binding \$186.05).

A branch station was established at a school in an outlying district during the year. The librarian made 43 visits to schools during the year.

Miami River L., Oxford, O. (2d rpt.—year 1910-11.) (S. J. Brandenburg, libn.)

Added, 3292; total, 31,384. Issued, home use, 11,592. The year's work in the library's new building has given satisfactory results.

New York P. L. Bulletin of the New York Public Library for June contains the proceedings at the opening of the new building on May 23, and also gives an account of the new library training school established through the gift of Mr. Carnegie by the New York Public Library.

Northfield, Vt. The trustees of the Brown Public Library and nearly 20 towns and district school teachers held a meeting at the library September 14 to consider better methods of cooperation between school and library. Miss E. S. Lease, librarian of the Kellogg-Hubbard Library in Montpelier and president of the Vermont Library Association, explained methods from the library point of view. Miss Jessie Parker, a teacher in the seventh grade, Montpelier, who has got many collections of books for her care from the library, told of results to pupils and teacher. The wives of the trustees served tea. A meeting like this should produce very evident and satisfactory results.

Norwich (N. Y.) Guernsey Memorial L. (Rpt.—year ending June 30, 1911.) Added 642; total 9600. Circulation 27,047 (lent to schoolrooms 3628). New registration 264; total 2531. Receipts \$3068.91.

Oakland (Cal.) F. L. Charles S. Greene, lbn. (32d rpt.—year ending June 30, 1910.) Added 11,336 (by purchase 6429; binding 245; donation 1070); total 66,272. Issued, home use 384,824, an increase of 58,919 over the previous year, or a gain of 18.08 per cent. New membership 6713; total 35,157. Receipts \$59,888.16; expenses \$59,888.16 (\$38,579.12 main lib.).

A larger attendance in the children's room has marked the year. The gain has been from 79,434 to 89,106, or 12.18 per cent. Application has been made to the board of works to include in their program for the new city hall competition a space of about 2000 square feet for library use. It is planned to place in this room a considerable part of the newspaper desks in order to have them in a more central location and in order to make a little relief for the Carnegie building, now overcrowded. The other purpose was to install in the new room a modern municipal reference department for the use of city officials and the public alike.

Oberlin College L. (Rpt.—year 1909-10.) Added, 14,571 (bound vols., 7200; unbound, 728; newspapers, 2800; maps and charts (estimated), 3200; coins, prints, photos, etc., 1200); total, 230,403. Ref. and circulating dept. numbered 271,185 readers, as compared with 228,677 of previous year. Total no. books cataloged, 230,403. Expenses, \$21,848.73 (salaries, \$31,33; assistants, \$4339.50;

stationery, printing and postage, \$427.49; purchase of books and periodicals, \$5940.76; building and grounds, \$4991.82).

Ohio State Library. The monthly bulletin of the Ohio State Library for May gives reports of district meetings at Ashtabula on May 1, where 12 libraries were represented, and at Delaware, May 5, where 9 libraries were represented.

Oklahoma City (Okla.) Carnegie L. (10th rpt.—year 1910-11, lbn.'s summary.) Added, 2383; total, 17,696; circulation, 80,997; new borrower's cards 2752, total 15,011. Expenses, \$91,38.03 (\$2052.15 books and periodicals; rebinding of books and periodicals, \$551.02; salaries, \$4402.90).

Orange (N. J.) F. L. (27th rpt.—1910.) (Elizabeth H. Wesson, lbn.) Added, main lib., 2310. Issued, main lib., 62,569; total circulation, 79,675. Receipts, \$6355.71; expenses, \$5533.87 (salaries, \$3440.50).

The library has four branches.

Pomona (Cal.) P. L. S. M. Jacobus, lbn. (Rpt.—year ending June 30, 1911.) Added (net gain) 2437; total 20,147. Issued, home use 92,707 (increase over last year 9735). Card-holders 7670. Receipts \$10,373.59; expenses \$7,198.16 (books \$1,733.24; binding \$571.45; newspapers and periodicals \$232.50; light and power \$95.05; fuel and water \$214.35; stationery and printing \$103.55; supplies and incidentals \$305.20).

The library building is overcrowded and additional space is much needed.

Redlands (Cal.) A. K. Smiley P. L. Miss Artena M. Chapin, lbn. (17th rpt.—year ending June 30, 1911.) Added 2412 v. (gifts 502 v.); total 20,231 v., 2700 pm. Issued, home use 91,365. No. card-holders 4541; new registrations 1097.

There were 34,946 pictures borrowed during the year. The library has purchased 14 sets of stereographs and nine sanitary stereoscopes.

University of Missouri L. The library has recently issued a second edition of its small "Handbook of the library," 47 p. Tt. Columbia, Mo., University of Missouri, 1911.

A description of the library, including methods of use, is given.

Vergennes, Vt. The corner-stone of the Bixby Memorial Free Library building was laid with appropriate ceremony September 21. Fully 600 people were present. The Vergennes City Band was followed by the children of the graded school in rank and file with their teachers. The boys and girls from the State Industrial School were also in attendance. This promises well for the liberal policy of the library-to-be. The trustees are fortunate in securing Miss Frances Hobart as the librarian.

Walla Walla, Wash. Whitman College L. In the 1911 catalog of the college it is stated that the library contains about 17,500 volumes and 10,000 pamphlets; 80 periodicals are regularly received.

Waterloo (Iowa) P. L. (7th rpt.—year ending 1910.) Added 1721 (by purchase 1429; by gift 169; binding magazines 109); total 17,859. Total circulation 74,017 (46,973 from adult dept., 22,935 from juv. dept.). Borrowers' cards issued 2677 (of which 1418 were new and 1259 re-registered). Cards in force 4086. Receipts \$14,926.43; expenses \$9753.39 (books \$2026.06; periodicals \$333.20; binding \$345.91; salaries \$3833.90; heat \$527.04; light \$427.95; repairs and improvements \$583.28). The record of school work shows that 4109 books were circulated to 397 children. To the juvenile department 389 books were added. The catalog department shows that 1602 books have been cataloged. The Christmas exhibit formed an interesting feature and was kept throughout the year.

Winnipeg (Man.) P. L. (Rpt.—year 1910; from libn's summary.) Total in lending dept. 40,837; in ref. dept. 12,200; total in lib. 53,047. Circulation 341,298 (from central lib., adult dept., 173,726; central lib., juv. dept., 37,020). Periodicals and newspapers received 23,213. Library open all depts. 306 days; reading rooms only 55 days. The library has 6 general stations, 5 school stations, and also deposits at the General Hospital, All People's Mission, a boys' club, and the Y. W. C. A.

The report is one of progress. One of the six branches and four of the school libraries were established during the year. Also the collection at the Y. W. C. A. was placed there early in December for the use of the girls attending the domestic economy classes conducted by members of that institution.

Woburn (Mass.) P. L. (26th rpt.—year 1910.) (George Hill Evans, libn.) Added 2263; total, estimated, 51,826. Total circulation 51,920 (juv. non-fict. 4546). No. registered borrowers during year 2429. Expenses \$8907.65 (salaries \$4471.54; lighting \$238.30, book purchases \$762.63).

The Children's department was instituted in 1900 and has had five librarians.

"Seven hundred and seventy-one feet of Library Bureau clutch shelving with a capacity of about 6000 volumes have been installed at an unusually low price, made possible by peculiar market conditions. For the protection of the large and valuable art books a special steel roller-shelf art case has been secured, with which a portion of the new shelves will be used as an art alcove."

FOREIGN

Leeds (Eng.) P. Ls. Thomas W. Hand, libn. (41st rpt.—year ending March 31, 1911.) Added 8456 (net increase); total 206,661, of which 92,132 are in reference library and

51,201 in central lending library and 153,328 at branch libs. Borrowers' tickets issued, 33,757. Total issue of books from all libs. 1,483,443, as against 1,471,796 of preceding year. The use of books in the juvenile reading rooms amounted to 174,894, as against 166,942 last year.

Manchester (Eng.) P. F. Ls. Charles William Sutton, libn. (50th rpt.—year 1910-11.) Added 9673; no. vols. in ref. dept. 172,645; no. vols. in lending libs. 241,243; total 413,888. Issued, home use 1,601,271; used in reading-rooms on weekdays 34,279, on Sundays 2689; used in juveniles' room on weekdays 422,081, on Sundays 104,635. Total no. readers and borrowers 2,602,398; users of ref. lib. 401,395; users of juv. rooms 526,711. Borrowers' cards issued 32,321.

New South Wales. Sydney (Australia) P. L. (40th rpt.—year 1910.) Added, 11,299 to ref. dept., 1117 for county libs.; total 230,891. No. visits to ref. lib. 174,508, to Mitchell L. 11,197. Receipts £11,119 13s. 5d.; expenses £9729 5s. 3d.

The library sent 258 boxes, containing 12,536 volumes, to 123 county centres; 58 boxes, containing 4521 volumes, to 67 branches of the Public School Teachers' Association; also 42 packets, containing 75 volumes for special study.

MISCELLANEOUS

BOOK-TRIMMING MACHINE. (Described and illustrated in the Official Gazette of the United States Patent Office. September 19, 1911. 170:585-586.)

Thirty-eight claims are allowed for this patent.

DICKERMAN, G. S. Education in the love of reading: "A friend of books and of the people," and "The Marblehead libraries;" reprinted from *The Southern Workman*, August and September, 1910. 28 p. D. Hampton (Va.) Normal and Agricultural Institute, 1910.

Describes the traveling libraries established in the South by James J. H. Gregory, of Marblehead, Mass. These libraries are for the colored people and are known as the Marblehead libraries. Tribute is paid in this pamphlet to the work of Miss Sarah Askew, of the New Jersey Public Library Commission.

SHAFFER, GEO. H. Health inspection of schools in the United States. (In the *Pedagogical Seminary*, September, 1911. 18:273-314.)

This article is a study of the more essential facts and most important problems involved in health inspection of schools in the United States. Thirty-five titles are given in the bibliography included in the article.

Gifts and Bequests

PUBLIC LIBRARY DONATIONS

April to October, 1911, inclusive
(Increases in *italics*)

April 8. Albany, Ore.	\$12,500	
Amherst, Ont.	10,000	
Bluefield, W. Va.	22,000	
Brockton, Mass.	35,000	
Bromley, Eng.	£4,000	
Denver, Colo. (for 4 branches)	\$80,000	
Easton, Pa.	7,500	
Fulton, Mo.	12,000	
Madison, Wis. (for 1 branch building)	15,000	
Manti, Utah	1,420	
Sioux City, Ia.	75,000	
Trenton, Ont.	10,000	
Valparaiso, Ind.	5,750	
Whitby, Ont.	6,000	
April 25. Bristol, O.	9,000	
Burlington, Kan.	8,000	
DeLand, Ill. (for DeLand village and Goose Creek Tp.)	1,500	
Geneva, Neb.	7,500	
Mound City, Mo.	15,000	
North Bay, Ont.	8,000	
Pendleton, Ind. (for town of Pendleton and Fall Creek Tp.)	12,500	
Ponca, Neb.	3,000	
Rochelle, Ill.	10,000	
Roseville, Cal.	10,000	
Sonoma, Cal.	6,000	
Spirit Lake, Id.	2,000	
Sturgeon Bay, Wis.	5,000	
Union, Ore.	12,500	
May 2. Delphos, O.	10,000	
Dunlap, Ia. (for Dunlap, Harrison and Boyer Townships)	25,000	
Hamilton, Ont.	10,000	
Hendersonville, N. C.	10,000	
Hobart, Okla.	5,000	
Janesville, Minn.	9,000	
Knightstown, Ind.	5,000	
Middletown, O.	10,000	
Oroville, Cal.	4,000	
Sheffield, Ill.	8,000	
Ukiah City, Cal.	10,000	
Upland, Cal.	24,000	
May 8. Cleveland, O.	£171,13/-	
May 16. Folkestone, Eng.	\$5,000	
Beeton, Ont.	7,500	
Big Timber, Mont.	5,000	
Forest, Ont.	15,000	
Gary, Ind.	6,000	
Grayville, Ill.	15,000	
McAlester, Okla.	10,000	
Pensacola, Fla.	30,000	
Saskatoon, Sask.	4,000	
Seaforth, Ont.	15,000	
Strathcona, Alberta.	1,000	
Vienna, Ill.	4,500	
Waverly, Ill.	25,000	
May 17. Elizabeth, N. J.	3,000	
June 24. Bury Oak, Mich.	25,000	
Corning, N. Y.	10,000	
Harrisonburg, Va.	9,000	
Peccs, Tex.	10,000	
Pomona, Cal.	10,000	
Ridley Park, Pa.	£1,500	
Rockford, O.	1,000	
Rathmines, Ire.	£25,000	
Shankhill, Ire.	£30	
Dallas, Tex. (1 branch bldg.)	\$1,500	
July 15. Beattock Summit, Scot.	\$1,500	
Bronson, Mich.	1,000	
Cordell, Okla.	£2,500	
San Fernando, Trinidad.	£5,000	
Middlesbrough, Ky.	£67	
Aug. 2. Forss, Scot.	7,000	
Hampstead Garden, Eng.	50	
Invergarry, Scot.	Kenmare, Ire.	1,500

Killiney and Ballybrack, Ire.	£900
Manchester, England (for 3 branch buildings)	15,000
St. Helens, Eng.	3,000
Yarlington, Eng.	35
Aug. 11. Croydon, Eng.	4,200
Racine, Wis. (for 1 branch building)	\$10,000
Aug. 19. Bettyhill, Scot.	£150
Glendale, Cal.	\$10,000
Moorreesburg, Cape Colony	£1,500
Omagh, Ire.	1,100
Aug. 30. Castle Island, Ire.	£1,500
Watford, Eng.	4,750
Sept. 22. Birkenhead, Eng.	687
Sept. 29. Ada, Okla.	\$12,500
Ganarew, Eng. (library and half bldg.)	240
Greenwood, Miss.	\$10,000
Hanwell, Eng.	£645
Total gifts for United States and Canada:	
43 new gifts (including 43 new buildings)	\$505,250
25 increases to previous gifts (including 7 new buildings)	319,470
Total gifts for United Kingdom and colonies:	
17 new gifts (including 19 new buildings)	\$221,460
6 increases to previous gifts.	32,665
Total library gifts, April to November, inclusive (1911):	\$1,078,845
60 new gifts (comprising 62 new buildings)	\$726,710
31 increases (including 7 new buildings)	352,135
	\$1,078,845

Librarians

ALEXANDER, Eloise, a graduate of the Library Training School of Carnegie Library of Atlanta, has been appointed assistant librarian, Carnegie Library of Atlanta, and chief instructor in the school. Miss Alexander has been cataloger in the library for three years, having succeeded Miss Rankin in that position.

AYRES, Rev. Samuel Gardiner, for nearly 25 years connected with the library of Drew Theological Seminary, Madison, N. J., has resigned, his resignation taking effect September 1. He is now devoting his attention to the work of the Correspondence School of Theology, located at Madison, N. J., of which he is president and manager. In connection with his work will be continued his service which he has rendered to some librarians in recent years, namely, the evaluation of religious literature and suggestions for courses of reading on theological lines.

BLAIR, Miss Emma Helen, for several years a member of the staff of the Wisconsin State Historical Library, died at Madison on September 26 after a protracted illness. Miss Blair was born in Wisconsin in 1851 and had considerable experience in Milwaukee as proofreader, editor, and associated charities worker previous to her joining the State Historical Library staff in 1891. For several years she was an assistant of Dr. R. G. Thwaites in the editing and indexing of the "Jesuit Relations." She also assisted

him in his new edition of "Hennepin's Voyages," and for a short time in his publication of the "Original Journals of the Lewis and Clark expedition." She likewise wrote the historical notes for the Wisconsin State Historical Library's "Annotated catalog of newspaper files," which volume was one of the pioneers in that field of bibliography. From 1903-1909, Miss Blair collaborated with Dr. James A. Robertson, now librarian of the Central Philippine Library at Manila, and a fellow worker on the "Jesuit Relations," in the editing of the long series of historical documents in Spanish entitled "The Philippine Islands." Her latest work, not yet published, was a translation from the French, greatly enriched with her own historical notes, of Nicolas Perrot's celebrated 17th century "Memoir on the habits and customs of the American Indians." An advance copy was issued from the bindery by her publishers (A. H. Clark Company, Springfield, O.) for her especial gratification while on her deathbed; it reached her a few days before she passed away. Miss Blair was a woman of marked erudition. She graduated from Ripon College (Wisconsin) in 1872, and held the degree of M.A. from the University of Wisconsin.

BRADLEY, Florence, has been appointed secretary of the Carnegie Library Training School and general assistant in the library. Miss Bradley is a graduate of the school.

GOODRICH, Nathaniel, librarian of the University of Texas, has been appointed librarian of Dartmouth College Library.

HEAN, Miss Emma Isabel, for several years assistant at the information desk of the Wisconsin State Historical Library, was married on September 14 to Dr. Harold B. Myers, of Kaukauna, Wis.

HUGHES, Howard L., has been appointed to succeed Mr. Strohm as librarian of the Trenton Public Library. Mr. Hughes holds A.B. Princeton University, 1911, and was appointed associate reference librarian there this year. He was previously connected with the Trenton Public Library, having entered the library's service when a high school boy in 1902. He served as assistant in charge of the circulation department, 1907-1908, and also served in the University Library in Princeton during his college period.

HUSTED, Miss Harriet F., Pratt, '93, for many years librarian of the Young Women's Christian Association Library of New York City, is at present cataloging the library of the late Edward M. Shepard.

LANE, Mrs. Evelyn N., head of the circulating department in the Springfield (Mass.) City Library, died at her home in that city August 30. Mrs. Lane was born in Enfield,

Conn., in 1858, and was educated in the Springfield schools, where she taught until her marriage. After the death of her husband in 1898 she became a member of the staff of the Springfield City Library, where she organized the children's department and served as its head until 1902, when she took charge of the loan department. Her good taste and critical acumen helped to keep the fiction standard at a high level. Her notices of new novels for the weekly column of book notes prepared by the library for the Springfield *Republican* were written in a singularly crisp and epigrammatic style, often giving the gist of a story in three or four lines. Besides her library work, she prepared the index for the Springfield *Republican*. Most of her married life was passed in the south, where she had leisure to indulge a cultivated taste for books and store a mind that was singularly retentive. It was said that what she once read she never forgot. Her wide reading and culture, her tact and patience, combined with firmness and a high degree of executive ability, fitted her admirably for close relationship with a large and exacting public. But the most conspicuous trait in her character was an unfaltering loyalty to lofty ideals, tempered by a saving sense of humor. She will be greatly missed by the public she served, and especially by her associates in the library profession, whose regard and homage she won in a high degree.

LEONARD, Miss Grace F., New York State Library School, B.L.S., '95, has been appointed to succeed Mr. Joseph L. Harrison as librarian of the Providence Athenaeum.

LOTHROP, Miss Eleanore E., B.A. of Radcliffe and B.S. of Simmons College, and for the past year secretary to the dean of the College of Agriculture at the University of Illinois, has just joined the staff of the Wisconsin State Historical Library.

MENDENHALL, Miss Ida M., Pratt, '04, until recently librarian of the normal school at Geneseo, has been appointed to the position of assistant teacher at the Library School of the New York Public Library.

PECK, Adolph L., librarian of the Gloversville Free Library since its foundation in 1880, died at his home, 53 Prospect Street, October 9, 1911, after a long and painful sickness. Mr. Peck was born in Vienna, Austria, September 23, 1847, the son of a linen manufacturer. He was educated for the law at the University of Vienna. At the close of his university course, in 1869, owing to business reversals he determined to try to make his way in America. Accordingly he came to this country, landing at New York in December of that year. He at once found occupation there, but after six months met Mr. Frank Pauley, who in-

duced him to come to Gloversville and who employed Mr. Peck in his glove factory. Being by nature opposed to commercial life, he soon commenced giving private lessons in German and the classics. It was not long before he dropped business entirely and devoted all his time to teaching, extending his classes to Broadalbin and Johnstown. In 1875 he received his final citizenship papers, and the same year was appointed to a position as teacher of language, mathematics, and science in the academical department of the Gloversville public school. This position he held for 14 years. In 1876 Mr. Peck married Clara Sperling, who survives him. To them were born five children, four of whom are living. When the Levi Parsons Library was founded in 1880, Mr. Peck was elected librarian and commenced his duties on August 1 of that year. It was through his efforts that this library became the Gloversville Free Library when the former institution was on the verge of collapse. Since that time Mr. Peck devoted his life to the library, in its broader sense a factor of public education. He served as president of the New York State Library Association in 1897 and 1898, on various committees on library legislation.

PEDDIE, Mr. R. A., has now in preparation "A guide for readers in the library of the British Museum," which will shortly be published. Mr. Peddie has been engaged to deliver a course of lectures during the winter in the British Museum on "How to use the reading-room of the British Museum," in connection with which specimens of the catalogs, indexes, and plans of the reading-room will be exhibited.

RANKIN, Julia Toombs, Pratt, '99, has resigned her position as librarian of the Carnegie Library of Atlanta, Ga., and director of the Library Training School on September 15, and was married to Mr. Frank O. Foster, of Atlanta, early in November. Miss Rankin has given 12 years' service to the library, coming direct from a two years' course at Pratt Institute in 1899. For nine years she was assistant librarian under Miss Anne Wallace, and succeeded Miss Wallace as librarian upon her marriage three years ago. Miss Rankin is a member of the Council of A. L. A., secretary of the Georgia Library Association, and member of the Georgia Library Commission, and she has ably administered her library along the high lines set for it by Miss Wallace.

SARGENT, Miss Mary Elizabeth, the librarian of the Medford Public Library for 19 years, died almost two years ago. Her sister, Miss Abby L. Sargent, succeeded her. Some months ago a bronze tablet contributed by citizens of Medford was placed in the public library as a memorial to Miss

Mary Sargent, in recognition of her services to the city. The tablet was cast by the Jno. Williams Company, of New York, which has just completed the bronze doors for the Rogers Memorial Church at Fairhaven. The design is a lighted torch and the inscription reads as follows:

Mary Elizabeth Sargent, librarian of the Medford Public Library, 1891-1909, a woman whose gracious presence, dignity of character and years of wise service make her an abiding influence in this community.

Both design and inscription are by Professor Lawrence B. Evans, of Tufts College, the work being carried out under the careful supervision of Charles C. Coveney, of the firm of Brigham, Coveney & Bisbee, architects, of Boston.

SMITH, Arthur B., Illinois, '02, who for the past eight years has been head of the order department, University of California Library, has recently been appointed as librarian of the Kansas State Agricultural College.

SNEED, Mrs. Percival, Pratt, '05, who has been connected with the school for five years, three years of which she has been chief instructor in the school, will now have active charge of the school.

STROHM, Adam, has resigned his position as librarian of the Trenton (N. J.) Public Library, which he has held since 1901, to accept the position of first assistant librarian of the Detroit Public Library, a position newly created to take off the shoulders of the librarian the heavy burden of administration. Mr. Strohm is an A.B. from the Upsala University, of Sweden, and a B.L.S., from the University of Illinois Library School, 1900. He was librarian of the Armour Institute of Technology, in Chicago, 1900-1901. Mr. Strohm has been prominent in the development of library progress in New Jersey, and has contributed to A. L. A. committee work. Mr. Strohm's interest in the early shaping of the plans for the international congress of 1910 was of influence in developing the American librarians' interest in that convention.

SUMNER, Clarence W., has been elected librarian of the State University of North Dakota (Grand Forks, N. D.), and entered upon his duties September 15. Mr. Sumner for the past four years has been a member of the library staff of the University of Missouri.

TUTTLE, Miss Anna Seeley, until August assistant librarian to the University of Virginia, was married on the 9th of September to Prof. William Harry Heck, of that institution, at the home of her parents, Professor and Mrs. Albert Henry Tuttle. Mrs. Heck is the granddaughter of the late Henry B. Tuttle, of Cleveland, O., and on her

mother's side she is the granddaughter of the late Bouldinot Seeley, of Painesville, O. Professor Heck has a year's leave of absence, which he will spend in special work and investigation in New York.

WOOTTON, Katharine Hinton, will succeed Miss Rankin as librarian of the Carnegie Library of Atlanta, with which she has been connected for 12 years. For nine years Miss Wootton was private secretary to Miss Anna Wallace and first assistant in the library. Upon the marriage of Miss Wallace she was promoted to the position of assistant librarian, and was made secretary of the Library Training School. Miss Wootton will be ex-officio director of the Library Training School.

Cataloging and Classification

BERNE (SWITZERLAND) NATIONAL LIBRARY. Catalog der schweizerischen Landesbibliothek in Bern. Alphabetisches Verzeichnis der bis 1900 erschienenen-Druckschriften. A (Geschichte, Geographie und Landeskunde.) Bern, Francke, 1910. xvi. 1 et iv-910 p. O. 10 fr.

CONNECTICUT PUBLIC LIBRARY COMMITTEE. A selected list of books published in 1910 recommended to libraries. 1911. 22 p. D. (Connecticut Public Library document, no. 2, 1911; whole no. 68.)

Includes also novels and children's stories of 1910 approved for purchase from state grant.

FRIBOURG (SWITZERLAND) PEDAGOGICAL MUSEUM. Catalogue du musée pédagogique (Fribourg); Collections et bibliothèque. II. Fribourg, imp. Saint-Paul, 1910. viii-160 p. O. 2 fr.

JORDELL, D. Catalogue général de la librairie française, continuation de l'ouvrage d'Otto Lorenz. XX, 3 (Mor-Z.). Paris, Jordell, 1910. In-8, p. 481-à 799, 15 fr.

NIELD, Jonathan. A guide to the best historical novels and tales. Lond., Mathews, 1911. 518 p. S.

SUPERINTENDENT OF DOCUMENTS. Monthly catalogue United States public documents, no. 200, August, 1911. Wash., Govt. Printing Office, 1911. 122 p. O.

— Monthly catalogue United States public documents, no. 201, September, 1911. Wash., Govt. Printing Office, 1911. 170 p. D.

VIRGINIA STATE LIBRARY. A record of Virginia copyright entries; with an introduction by J. H. Whitty. Richmond, Davis Bottom, Superintendent of Public Printing, 1911. 54 p. D.

The copyright entries registered in the office of the United States District Court at Richmond, Virginia, during the years 1790-1844, as copied by J. H. Whitty from the original entries. These originals have been lost or destroyed, which makes this publication important and valuable to students of American literature, presenting as it does some of the important publishing activities of Virginia for those years not found elsewhere.

Mr. Whitty has also included a full bibliography of E. A. Poe's poems in "The complete poems of E. A. Poe," recently published by Houghton Mifflin Co.

Bibliography

AGRICULTURE. United States. Department of Agriculture Library. Monthly bulletin, July, v. 2, no. 7. 206 p. D.

— United States. Department of Agriculture Library. Monthly bulletin, v. 2, no. 8, August, 1911. 234 p. D. Wash., D. C., Gov't Printing Office, 1911.

AMERICAN JEWISH YEAR BOOK. 5672, September 23, 1911, to September 11, 1912; ed. by Herb. Friedenwald for the American Jewish committee. Philadelphia, Jewish Publication Soc. of Am., 1911. (S16) c. 10+453 p. D. 75 c.

The American Jewish year book for the year 1911-1912 contains, in addition to the usual statistical and other data, an article on the passport question. Much of the information contained in this article is now for the first time made public, and makes a notable contribution to the diplomatic history of this country.

BIBLIOGRAPHIE NATIONALE. Dictionnaire des écrivains belges et catalogue de leurs publications (1830-1880). IV, 7, Supplement (H-Z). Bruxelles, Weisenbruch, 1910. In-8, p. 561-à 615, 2 fr.

BIRDS. Katalog der Bibliothek der ornithologischen Gesellschaft Basel. Base, G. Bauer-Brandenberger, 1910. In-8, iv-14 p.

CHEMISTRY. Great Britain. Patent Office. Subject list of works on chemistry, including alchemy, electrochemistry and radioactivity. Lond., 1911. 214 p. T.

CHILD STUDY. Wilson, Louis N. Bibliography of child study for the years 1908-1909. 84 p. D. Wash., Gov't Printing Office, 1911. (United States, Bureau of Education, Bulletin, 1911, no. 11, whole number, 457.)

CHILDREN'S READING.—The East Orange Public Library and the children's room of the Pratt Institute Free Library have published a series of brief lists for the eight school grades, answering the inquiry, adopted as the designation of the series, "What shall we read now?" The books suggested are intended for children from the ages of 6 to 14, and it is hoped that the lists may be useful both to children and to older people who may be interested in children's reading. They are annotated, and the publisher and price of the most desirable edition of each book is given. Copies of the lists may be obtained gratis by applying to either the East Orange Public Library, East Orange, N. J., or to the Pratt Institute Free Library, Brooklyn, N. Y.

CRIMINOLOGY. List of works relating to criminology, pt. 5. (In New York Public Library *Bulletin*, v. 15, no. 9, September, 1911, p. 515-557.)

— List of works relating to criminology, pt. 6. (In New York Public Library *Bulletin*, vol. 15, no. 10, October, p. 567-621.)

EDUCATION. United States, Bureau of Education. Bulletin, 1911, no. 10, whole number 456: Bibliography of education for 1909-10. 166 p. D. Wash., Gov't Printing Office, 1911.

FARM COLONIES. New York School of Philanthropy. Library bulletin no. 1. On farm colonies. N. Y. School of Philanthropy, United Charities Building. [3 p.] 1911. D. (Vol. 5, no. 2 of Bulletin of New York School of Philanthropy.)

This is the first library bulletin issued by the school. It is a selected list of material in the library of New York School of Philanthropy, but does not cover farm colonies for immigrants, insane and defectives, alcoholics, or aged poor. The plan for these monthly school bulletins is to present practical reading lists on topics sociological and social, which will have the revision of experts before publication. These lists should prove of value to libraries as well as to social workers.

INCUNABULA. Collijn, Is. Katalog der Inkunabeln der schwedischen öffentlichen

Bibliotheken. III. Katalog der Inkunabeln der Stifts- und Gymnasial-Bibliothek zu Linköping. Leipzig, Haupt, 1910. 51 p. O. 3 fr. 15.

MANUSCRIPTS. Aufrecht, Th. Die Sanskrit-Handschriften der k. Hof- und Staatsbibliothek in München, beschrieben. München, Palm, 1909. viii-228 p. O. 12 fr. 50.

— Codices manuscripti bibliothecae universitatis Leidensis. I (Codices Vulcaniani); II (Codices Scaligerani). Leiden, Brill, 1910. viii-65 et viii, 40 p. O. 6 fr. 25.

— Leersum, E. C. Van, and Martin, W. Codices graeci et latini photographice depicti, Suppl. VIII. Miniaturender lateinischen Galenos-Handschrift der Rgl. öffentlichen Bibliothek in Dresden in phototypischer Reproduktion. Leiden, Sijthoff, 1910. In-folio, 37 p. et 21 pl. 110 fr.

MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT. Chicago (Ill.) Public Library. Check list of books and pamphlets on municipal government found in the free public libraries of Chicago, issued in connection with the International Municipal Congress and exposition, Chicago, September 18th to 30th, 1911. 44 p. O. Chicago, 1911.

— Wilmington Institute Free Library. A list of books and references to periodicals on municipal government, September, 1911. 27 p. D.

MUSIC. Binghamton Public Library. Music and musicians. 26 p. T. 1911. A classified list.

NATURAL RESOURCES. Washington State Library. Select list of references on observation of natural resources; comp. by Josephine Holgate. Olympia, 1911. 38 p. S.

PARIS. BIBLIOTHÈQUE NATIONALE. Catalogue général des livres imprimés de la Bibliothèque Nationale. Auteurs XLIII (Duchêne du Martray). Paris, imp. nationale, 1910. In-8. 629 p. 12 fr.

— Catalogue général des livres imprimés de la Bibliothèque. Auteurs XLIV (Dumas-Du Plessys). Paris, imp. nationale, 1911. In-8. 606 p. 12 fr.

PRINTING. Baumann, Rud. Ein Beitrag zur Geschichte der solothurnischen Buch-

druckerei und der solothurnischen Zeitungen bis zum Jahre 1848. Balsthal, Baumann, 1909. In-8, vi-130 p.

PERIODICAL LITERATURE. University of Illinois. List of serials in the University of Illinois library, together with those in other libraries in Urbana and Champaign. (University of Illinois, Bulletin, vol. 9, no. 2.) Urbana, 1911. 8+233 p. O. \$1.20.

RECREATION. Cary, C. P. Plays and games for schools. Madison, Wis., 1911. 86 p. D. This is a careful and practical contribution to the study of recreation as an aid to education.

RELIGIOUS PSYCHOLOGY. Clark University Library. Wilson, Louis N. List of papers in the field of religious psychology presented at Clark University. Worcester, Mass., Clark University Press. 9 p. D. (Publications of Clark University Library, vol. 2, no. 8.)

RHINE PROVINCES. Haeberle, D. Pfälzische Bibliographie. III (Die ortskundliche Literatur der Rheinpfalz). Heidelberg, Carlebach, 1910. In-8, 297 p. 7 fr. 50.

SWITZERLAND. FOLK-LORE. Heinemann, Fr. Bibliographie der schweizerischen Landeskunde. V. Sagen und Legenden; Märchen und Fabeln. Bern, Wyss, 1910. In-8, xxii-211 p. 2 fr. 50 c.

TPIESTE, AUSTRIA. CITY LIBRARY. MANUSCRIPTS. Kentenich, G. Beschreibendes Verzeichnis der Handschriften der Stadtbibliothek zu Trier. VI, 2. Trier, Lintz, 1910. x-172 p. O. 7 fr. 50 c.

UNITED STATES. HISTORY. Bradley, I. S. A bibliography of Wisconsin's participation in the war between the states, based upon material contained in the Wisconsin Historical Library. [Madison] Wis., Wis. Hist. Comm., '11. c. 9+42 p. 8°, (Wis. Hist. Comm.; original papers.) \$1.

WOOL. Library of Congress. Select list of references on wool with special reference to the tariff; comp. under the direction of Hermann Henry Bernard Meyer. Wash., 1911. 163 p. O.

IMPORTANT SALES CATALOGS

AUTOGRAPHEN SAMMLUNGEN: Dr. Carl Gerbel, Leipzig; Carl Herz v. Hertenried, Vienna.

pt. 1, Versteigerung zu Leipzig, by C. G. Boerner, form 3 to 6 mai 1911. 226 p. 8°.

This first part of the auction catalog of these interesting collections of autographs embraces: 1, The Reformation; 2-3, German literature; 4, Foreign literature; 5, Actors; 6, Artists; 7, Musicians. The historical portion is to be sold in the fall; catalog to be issued in October.

BAER, JOSEPH, & CO. Nationalökonomie zum teil aus der bibliothek des Nationalökonomen Georg Hanssen in Göttingen; pts. 4 and 5. Frankfurt-am-Main. p. 403-671 (continuous paging), D.

HOEPLI, ULRICO. Scelta delle migliori opere della letteratura italiana moderna: Catalogo 350. N. Y. Stechert, 151-155 W. 25th st. 283 p. D.

LANGE, OTTO. Biblioteca Americana, pt. 1; Cartography, general history, voyages around the world, United States, Canada. (Catalog no. 21.) 1911. 64 p. D.

QUARITCH, BERNARD. A catalogue of rare and valuable books, including works on Africa, America, Australasia, bibliography, English literature, fine arts, including the publications of the Arundel Society, genealogy and heraldry, Scotland, sports, topography, Wales and a selection of important new books. (No. 308, price 1s.) London, 1911. 81 p. D.

Library Calendar

NOVEMBER

3. 2 p.m. Mich. State Teachers' Assoc., Library section, Detroit.

1. The effect on school work of the child's reading, as shown from a statistical study of several hundred children during a period of years. By E. E. Ferguson, superintendent of schools, Bay City.

2. Story-telling to children as an incentive to good reading, with illustrations. By Miss Mary Conover, superintendent of the children's department, Detroit Public Library.

3. The use of the library in the grades: an account of some experiments. By Miss Eleanor V. Rawlinson, teacher in the Sigsbee School, Grand Rapids.

Note.—There is a branch of the public library in the Sigsbee School building.

4. The opportunities of the high school library. By Miss Mary H. Hall, librarian of the Girls' High School, Brooklyn, N. Y. Discussion opened by Miss Florence M. Hopkins, librarian of the Central High School, Detroit.

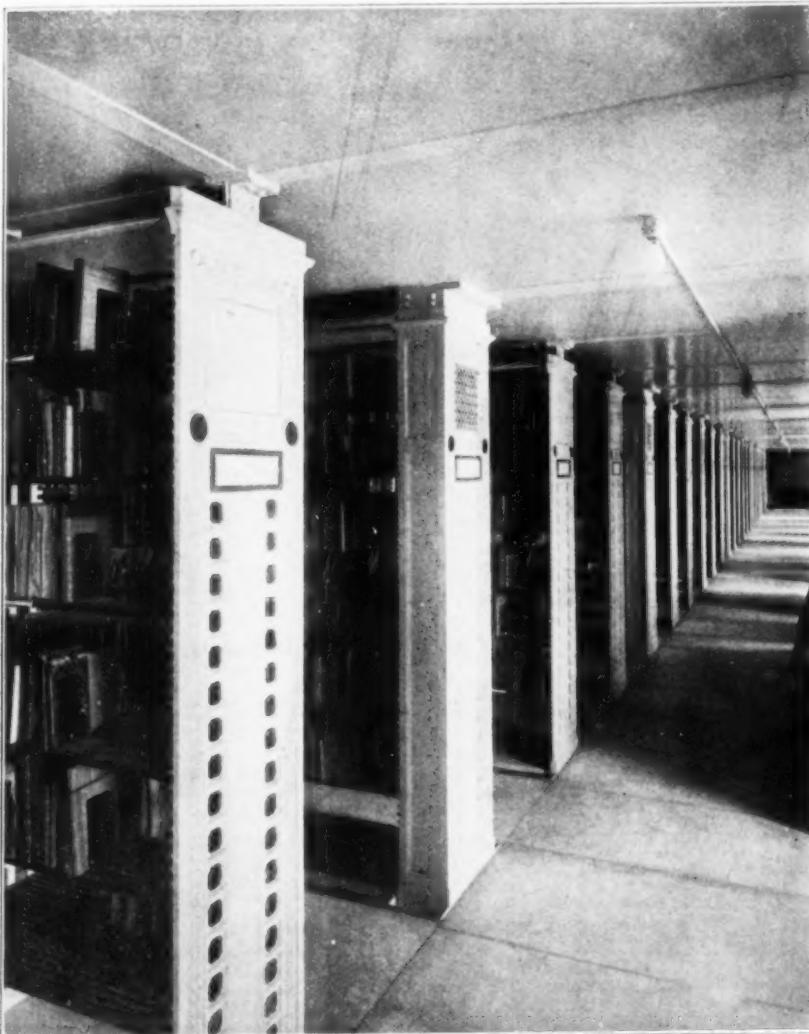
9. N. Y. L. C. Metropolitan Museum. 3 p.m.

Program: Address by Mrs. Roessler and Mr. Clifford and Mr. Dellenbaugh on libraries of American Natural History Museum, Metropolitan Museum of Art, and Geographical Society of America.

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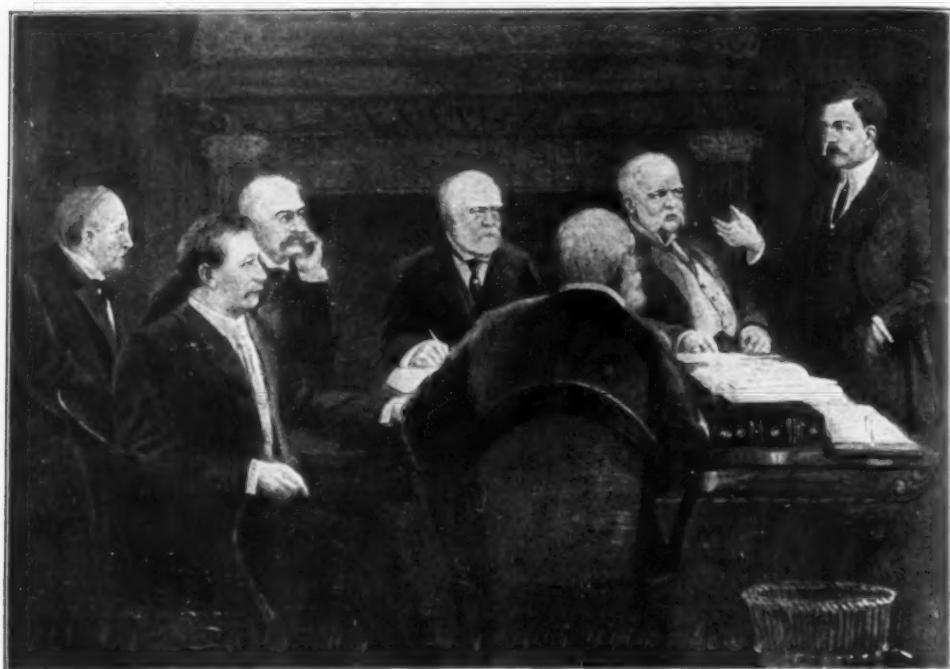
THIS bookstack contains about 330,000 lineal feet of shelving and is the largest in the world. The view shows a portion of the seventh or top tier and illustrates how the stack carries the floor of the main Reading Room. The shelf supports are of cast iron, the shelves and floor framing of steel, and the deck floors white marble. Ventilating ducts occur at the end of every third range. All the fixed metal parts of the stack were finished after erection with white paint; the adjustable shelves (of the Snead Open Bar construction) were completely finished at the shop with baked black Japan.

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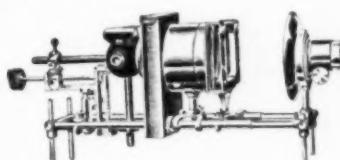
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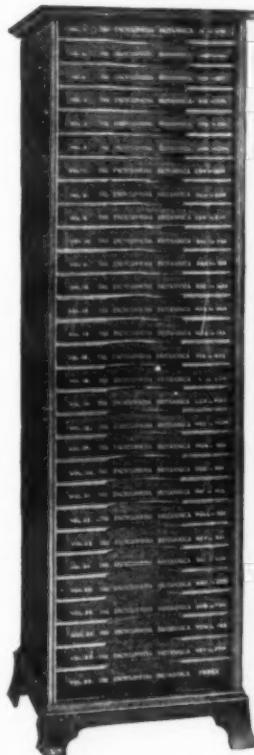
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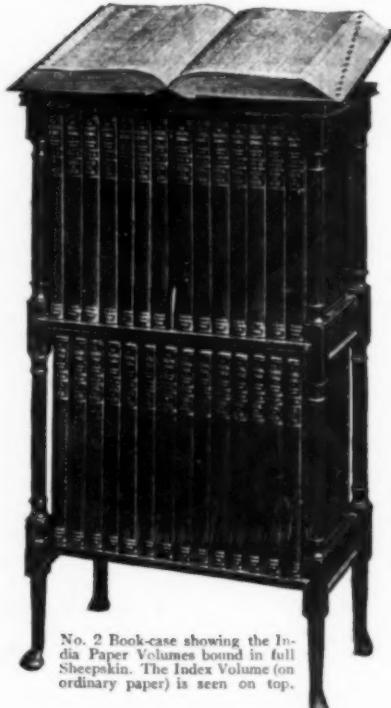
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